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Formerly Millard's Review

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A "DAWES" FINANCIAL PLAN FOR CHINA!

ON several occasions in recent weeks there have been reports from Peking suggesting that China may, if unification can be effected, invite the Powers or at least the Powers holding China's obligations to a conference for the purpose of solving China's financial problems. Some of these reports have been attributed to Dr. C.T. Wang, minister of foreign affairs and others to Mr. Liang Shih-yi, former premier now living in retirement in Hongkong, but who recently returned from America and Europe where he investigated financial and economic conditions. Assuming that where there is considerable smoke, there must be some fire, these reports provide opportunity for consideration of the financial situation of China in respect to her outside obligations.

IN the first place we doubt whether there is anyone who knows just what China's financial status is at this time. At the beginning of the latest internal political conflict on September 1, the central government was in technical or actual default upon foreign obligations to a total of approximately $800,000,000, the major portion of which was held by citizens of three countries, Japan, the United States and Great Britain. The larger portion was held by Japan and included the so-called Nishihara loans or money advanced to China by a group of Japanese banks during the course of the World War. Although advanced officially for industrial purposes and for preparing China for entrance into the war, the real purpose of the Japanese banking group in question which was supported by the Japanese government, was to clench Japan's hold on the Chinese Republic through the medium of the Anfu Military Party which was then in control of the Central government. Most of the American and British obligations are for materials sold to the Chinese government railroads and other departments of the government, although there is also included in the American total two or three loans amounting roughly to twenty or thirty million Chinese dollars.

THE $800,000,000 referred to above, constitutes China's "newer" obligations, in that they are distinct from the old bonded obligation secured by the railroads, the customs and salt administrations. In spite of the fact that China has defaulted on the so-called new obligations incurred largely since 1914, she had been able up to the outbreak of the recent war at least, to meet the interest and amortization charges on the old obligations largely because of the fact that the administrative branches of the government which stood as security for these debts, were largely under the control or supervision of foreigners. The present uncertainty regarding the general financial situation is due to the fact that a feeling exists that owing to the almost complete break-down of administrative authority, everything, with the possible exception of the customs administration, may go to smash. The integrity of the customs administration has been maintained up to the present largely because the Powers have either threatened or actually used force to prevent the taking over of the customs in various parts of the country by local military dictators, the most prominent case being the Power's naval demonstration at Canton last summer to prevent Dr. Sun Yat-sen from confiscating the customs at that place. Although the Customs Administration is still intact, as much can not be said regarding the salt revenue and the railroads. In spite of foreign protests, both of these revenue-producing organs have been taken over by the military governors and the revenues confiscated for the support of provincial armies. From the standpoint of the railroads the situation is most serious, for they have not only been operated entirely by the militarists for more than three months, but many of the roads have been cut and operation from the standpoint of peace time commerce, entirely suspended. Therefore, it is highly improbable that the various railways will be able to meet their bonded obligations, so that these debts may go into default along with the defaulted obligations for materials which have been purchased in recent years.

WITH the foregoing facts in mind, the impossibility of China ever being able, unless assisted from the outside, to pull herself out of her present predicament is apparent even to a schoolboy. If such countries as Germany, Austria, Hungary and even Russia are unable to solve their own financial problems after many years of experience in modern governmental finance, it would be an optimist indeed who could figure out a way whereby China could lift herself by her own bootstraps. When countries such as Japan and France have had to go into the world's financial markets for money, obviously China, where ideas and methods of public finance are most primitive, will not be able to reconstruct her finances and bring herself back to domestic and international solvency without outside assistance of some kind. In this connection it is assumed of course that the country may soon be able to work out a form of unification which may extend over a sufficiently extended period to obtain outside help. If unification can not be obtained either by the Chinese themselves, or with the assistance of the Powers, nothing can be accomplished anyway and any consideration of the subject is nothing more than wasted words. Therefore we are assuming that China's present leaders may be able within the coming months to bring about some form of unification which would permit of outside help becoming effective. And when we speak of outside help, we naturally have in mind the United States of America and Great Britain, principally for the reason that they at the present time practically control most of the free capital in the world. Japan, which country already has within the current year borrowed more than G. $100,000,000 from the United States, could not be expected to lend any great amount of money to China.

IN view of the foregoing situation there has been considerable discussion in Chinese and foreign political and banking circles regarding the possibility of calling a financial conference composed of representatives of China's principal creditors for the purpose of adopting some kind of a "Dawes Plan" for this country. Dispatches referring to this subject from both Peking and New York have appeared in the *China Press* and other Shanghai newspapers recently. Stated in general terms it was indicated that an agency such as the Dawes Commission and such a plan, if it could be carried through might have much the same effect in respect to China as it is expected to have in Europe. Since such a plan is actually being considered in respect to China, it should be of interest to consider here the conditions under which the Dawes Plan came into being in respect to Europe. And, parenthetically, it should be stated that the Dawes Plan got its name from Brigadier General Charles G. Dawes, now Vice-President-elect of the United States, who headed the American financial commission sent to Europe to assist in solving the German reparations tangle left over from the Versailles Treaty.

THE conditions which brought the Dawes Plan into being may be summarized briefly as follows:

1—The American government would not move in the matter of assisting in the settlement of the reparations deadlock until *formally requested* to do so by all of the Principal Powers interested in the matter, including *Germany.*

2. When the invitation was accepted, it was specified that there was to be absolutely no *political* interference or meddling with the investigations of the Commission, or its findings.

3. After the Commission had finished its investigations and made its report, our government (or the American financiers) would not move until each of the interested Powers, including Germany, had officially by their Parliaments and Cabinets accepted the Report, and agreed to abide by it.

4. When all that was done, and not until then, did the American financiers, with the consent and approval of the American government, arrange to make a loan to carry out the Report, and a number of American financial experts were given authority to direct the operation of the plan.

5. Under the Dawes plan, so adopted by all the interested nations, it was necessary for Germany to agree to submit her fiscal affairs to a certain degree of foreign control, in order to make the security and sanctions effective.

WITH the foregoing principles in mind, which constitute a fairly accurate summary of the conditions which made the adoption of the Dawes Plan possible, it should be possible to summarize similar conditions which would have to come about before a "Dawes Plan" could be applied to the Chinese Republic. Briefly these conditions are:

1. China (the government, supported by enough elements to make the action fairly representative of the entire country) must *request* the United States, or the joint Powers, to help her reorganize her finances.

2. Upon the receipt of such a formal request, the American government might consent to appoint American members to an international Commission (as the Dawes plan) to visit China, make investigations, and report a plan.

3. When that Commission made its report, if the report was favorable to such action and gave a definite plan, it would then be necessary for China to officially (and popularly) approve the plan, and to engage to facilitate its procedure.

4. The previous conditions being carried out, it then might be possible to float a foreign loan sufficiently large to put China's finances on a stable basis, and to carry out the details of the plan.

IT may be seen from this that the whole thing rests with China. The Powers can do nothing toward solving China's financial problem unless China *asks for help* and not only must the Chinese ask for assistance but they must agree to whatever conditions the foreign financiers and their goverments think are necessary for the successful operation of the plan. Germany had to do this; Austria had to do this; Hungary had to do it, and in a measure the other nations interested also had to agree to support the conditions in order to create confidence sufficient for the sale of German, Austrian and Hungarian bonds. In making the foregoing statements we are assuming of course that a financial regorganization plan in respect to China would be brought into operation peacefully and with China's consent. The alternative to this would be the forceful imposition of a financial reorganization upon China which would entail intervention backed by military and naval support of the Powers, something which is hardly within the range of possibility from the standpoint of the United States or any other nation at the present stage of international politics in respect to the Far East. At the beginning of the recent civil war the Powers immediately decided upon a neutral policy in respect to the contending factions and there is no reason now to suppose, that any change of heart has taken place. Therefore since active intervention is not under consideration, the China situation apparently will have to drag on, as the European situation did, until the Chinese people themselves decide that they want foreign help. The incentive naturally should start with the Chinese bankers' associations, Chambers of Commerce and governmental officials both Central and Provincial.

IS IT PHILANTHROPY OR MERELY GOOD BUSINESS?

WE are publishing herewith a letter received by the *Review* this week from a member of the Norwegian Missionary Society at Yiyang, Hunan Province which suggests a point recently made in these columns that famine relief in China is not so much a matter of philanthropy as a matter of good business. Our correspondent, Mr. Stens Bugge who resides at the town of Taohualuen, Hunan Province, describes the conditions existing in his vicinity which is typical of most of the famine districts in China. The amount of money required for repairing the dikes which were destroyed by the floods last summer, is only $10,000 and the farmers do not want it as a gift: they want to borrow the money and are willing to pay about any amount of interest in order to get it. But owing to the disturbed politicial situation they are unable to borrow from local bankers and on the other hand the China International Famine Relief Commission of Peking is not in a position to supply the amount needed, the amount available for the whole province being only $40,000. In view of the significance of the point brought up by our correspondent, we are reproducing his letter herewith:

> "I have just read your editorial for Nov. 8, about "Saving China's People for a Better Day". You are there referring to the need of help for the flood sufferers in large areas of China, and ask the question, how to distribute the funds properly. Allow me to express my profound agreement with the thoughts there expressed and offer a piece of information that perhaps may show one of the ways in which money can be spent in a satisfactory way in this part of China (Northern Hunan).
>
> "We have here what I believe to be one of the most fertile parts of China. It is mostly the old bed of the Tungting lake. The surplus yield every year of rice is immense. The cultivated land round here, especially round the lake is diked. During the floods last summer all the diked areas, except one in this hsien were broken. It has therefore become a matter of life and death to the people to rebuild these. But the outlook is most serious owing to the fact that this country has been bled white by soldiers and bandits, so that the money has disappeared and practically is not to be had.
>
> "I have been in touch with one of the diked areas in special. The people are fine honest farmers. The average yield of rice for the whole area is about 25,000 catties (grain). Some years they get two crops. In this place the dikes were badly broken in three places and less seriously so in 30, and part of the fields are still flooded. The yield of the fields was of course nil. The people must now get their fields into working conditions in less than 3 months. The money for this they must get from the outside if the dikes shall be safe, for their own resources are only sufficient for the flimsiest work. In former years the gentry of the place were able to borrow money from local Chinese capitalists, but these have now either gone away or lost their money. The gentry would be willing to give any security, to pay practically any amount of interest, and accept any terms, if they could get a loan. The estimated outlay at the very lowest is $ 10,000. They had hopes that this sum might have been obtained from The Famine Relief Fund, but the sum allotted to the whole of Hunan, probably owing to the disturbed conditions of the North, was only $ 40,000. This sum is to be divided between four hsiens, and the $ 10,000 for each hsien divided into such small sums that the money is of no real help.
>
> "Now, here is a question, not of philanthropy, but of business. The people are willing to borrow money on the severest terms and yet consider themselves happy. The foreign banks are unwilling to do anything as far as I have been able to determine. Here is a chance offered for a relief organisation to invest money that would not be lost but available again later and with accumulated interest for other purposes, if only a reliable organization would step in and assist."
>
> (Signed STENS BUGGE)

Norwegian Missionary
Society, Yiyang, Hunan,
Nov. 20, 1924.

THIS matter of famine relief in China this winter is of tremendous importance to foreigners, even though it has been most difficult to interest foreigners in the subject. But as stated previously in the *Review* unless foreigners do interest themselves in the subject many millions of Chinese farmers who were entirely innocent of any connection with the recent political turmoil, are bound to lose their property and seek other means of livelihood, which means drifting to the cities which are already overcrowded. The general sentiment among foreigners both in China and abroad is that if China can afford to finance a civil war which cost millions of dollars and, to the outsider at least, had the appearance of being a useless affair from the standpoint of improving the internal political condition of the country, then why should foreigners worry themselves about relieving the Chinese people from famine conditions which existed in the land before the beginning of the civil conflict. There is of course, logic in this argument, but the foreigner must not overlook the fact that it is the Chinese people who are suffering and it is the Chinese people who must be saved if China is ever to develop into a self-supporting, economically independent nation. Conditions applying here now are not greatly different from the famine conditions which existed in Europe following the European War. There were those who argued then that the European people should be permitted to sink or swim without outside assistance, but in spite of this viewpoint help was extended and Europe is now back on the road to reconstruction. Exactly the same condition exists in China. If the Chinese people can be saved for a better day, the results are bound to show in the future in improved economic conditions and this in turn will favorably affect the political conditions. It is largely through famine relief intelligently directed, that the foreigner, can be of the greatest possible assistance to China today and it is to be hoped that some move may soon be made in this direction, for obviously the Chinese themselves are unable to solve the problem alone.

Wing On Cotton Mill Opened

More than 200 foreigners and Chinese were present at the opening of the new Wing On Cotton and Spinning mill, in Yangtzepoo, Shanghai, on Saturday afternoon, November 29. This mill is indicative of the advance and progress that is going on in the Far East along industrial lines.

There is nothing more modern in the cotton spinning line than that installed in the Wing On mill, some of the machinery bearing the legend "1923," housed in a group of buildings of modern concrete and steel construction, is with individual electric motors for sharp contrast to the premises where the same employees live.

Whatever criticisms there may be levelled at the introduction of modern industrialism in China they cannot be said to apply to such a mill as that which the Wing On Co. has just put into operation.

It is a significant fact that one of the speakers yesterday was a Chinese lady, Mrs. Hsu Wei-ching, who on behalf of the Young Women's Christian Association, the Shanghai Women's Suffrage Association, and the Christian Association for Assistance to Women, congratulated the Company upon their public spiritedness and forethought in providing a mill against which no criticism as regards the welfare of the employees could be levelled.

Nearly all the spinning machinery, and the machinery for the treatment of the cotton up to the spinning process is from the shops of the well known England concern, Saco-Lowell. The electrical machinery is of the well known International General Electric type. J. G. Lock, the managing director, W. Jokson, the manager, and David Ling Ching, the sub-manager, are to be congratulated on the enterprise which has been shown in the establishment of this fine, large and modern spinning and weaving concern.

Why Dr. Jacob Gould Schurman Went Home?

According to a statement issued by Clem L. Shaver chairman of the Democratic National Committee, and published in the New York *Times* for October 30, President Coolidge called home twenty-seven American ambassadors and ministers from their posts in foreign lands for the purpose of having them assist the Republican Party in the recent campaign. After quoting a recent statement by Secretary of State Hughes, "We have a splendid foreign service and a well-defined foreign policy," Mr. Shaver asked.

"If this be so, to whom has he entrusted the work of carrying it out, in view of the fact that twenty-seven of the leading Ambassadors and Ministers are in the United States, being used to do political work for President Coolidge."

The Chairman of the Democratic National Committee then gave a list of the Ambassadors and Ministers who had been called home for this alleged purpose and among them referred to the American Minister to China in the following words as reproduced from the New York *Times*:

"Jacob Gould Schurman, Minister to China—Salary, G. $12,000, legation and post allowances; absent from his post of duty; working for Coolidge in New York and elsewhere. The absence of the Minister to China from his post at this moment of turmoil and the approval of this step by the Secretary of State is wholly oblivious of, or indifferent to, our moral and political responsibilities in China as well as the vast commercial interests that are at stake.

American Policies Toward China

BY REAR ADMIRAL W. W. PHELPS, U. S. NAVY

TO understand the foundation and motives of American policy toward China, it is inescapable that we must look first to the genesis and spirit of American institutions.

What one knows today as the United States of America was born out of oppression. The impulse that brought out the Declaration of Independence is the aspiration for self determination which has been common to human hearts always. A nation built upon the desire for freedom and the square deal to its own people, is only true to itself when it holds consistently to the theory that all other peoples, like itself, have an inalienable right to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness.

The Americans not only threw off the foreign yoke, but also, in their subsequent Constitution, took great pains, in formulating the system of checks and balances—in setting up the executive, legislative and judicial departments—that under no circumstances should the majority of them be permitted to tyrannize the minority of them.

It is this love of constitutional freedom and liberty that has caused the American people to be found always in passionate sympathy with all other peoples who may be struggling to free themselves from foreign domination.

It was this, in the early decades of the nineteenth century, that placed the Americans heartily on the side of Greece, in her struggle to free herself from the Turks; that ranged the Americans alongside the South American peoples in their revolts against Spain; that brought out the Monroe Doctrine under which alone not only the South American peoples, but also even the United States itself, have developed along their own lines. It was this that, in the years prior to the American Civil War, more than once saved Cuba, at one time from coming under France, at another time from coming under England. It was this that prevented the French from setting up an empire against the will of the Mexican people. It was this that prevented the English from drawing an arbitrary boundary line between Venezuela and British Guiana. It was this that drove Spain from Cuba and set up the Cuban people as an independent nation. It was this that freed the Philippines from Spain and set in motion systems of local self government, education, finance and sanitation that will fit the Filipinos some day for complete national self government. It was this that taught the Germans that America would not herself use force in the collection of debts owed to herself, nor permit Europe to use force in the collection of debts owed Europe by the South American peoples. It was this that threw a safeguarding cloak about China in the terms of the Open Door Doctrine at a time when the predatory powers had all but partitioned China. It was this that gave to all the subjugated peoples of the world a new charter of freedom in President Wilson's Fourteen Points. It was this that brought about the Washington Conference, which formulated for all time, without the shadow of a chance for evasion, the principle of the complete national, political, territorial, financial and administrative integrity of China,

In American policy toward China, the American love of liberty and fair play, the American repugnance of governmental exploitation of other peoples, has manifested itself more than once. Since the earliest days America has never sought to alienate one inch of Chinese territory. During the Taiping rebellion America refused to be drawn into a coalition designed to recognize the Taipings and so split the Empire. America led the world in refunding the Boxer indemnity to be applied to the higher education of young Chinese men and women. For a hundred years Americans have been sending vast sums of money and vast numbers of social welfare workers into China to offer for China's use whatever of educational, medical and welfare service the Chinese people would accept.

With such an historical background, it can be readily accepted that the only desire of the American people in their relations with China, is the privilege to trade with China on the same basis, with the same rights that China grants to any other people, and that the Chinese will establish a reign of law whereby obligations will have to be met. Nothing more—nothing less. But China, or at least her defacto representatives, have been known to grant exclusive privileges to non Americans. Certain of these defacto representatives of the Chinese people have not, we may be quite sure, sold such exclusive grants with the approval of the Chinese poeple. It is doubtful if many of these exclusive grants were consummated in accordance with Chinese constitutional procedure. It is the hope of the American people that China will some day recover territory, sources of raw material, and complete control of certain administrative functions now controlled by foreigners.

But Chinese will recognize that the very reason why China has lost territory, sources of raw material and complete control of some of her administrative functions in the past must be removed, if China is to recover these lost possessions. They were lost to her in the past because of internal turmoil and external weakness. To regain these lost possessions China must achieve internal strength and stability. There are doubtless Powers who wish to have China remain in chaos, because it is through this chaos that these Powers continue to enrich themselves at the expense of China. And so it is a cardinal American policy to throw the weight of its recognition to the established government, to refuse recognition to eccentric factions in opposition, and to withstand every pressure that might be brought to bear looking to involving the United States into any semblance of interference with China's domestic affairs. As America wishes to see China strong and united, such a policy is only logical, it is the only policy tending to help to gain the end in view. Such an end, a strong and united China, is best for China, best for the United States.

Now, when those of us who have some little knowledge of conditions in China try to see what is needed, we realize that a new generation will have to grow to middle age, will have to bring into the domestic affairs of China the spirit of public service for the public's sake. A new mentality will have to pervade Chinese domestic politics. A new type of Chinese politician will have to come into power, a type which will set about Chinese domestic administration moved rather by the injunction "thou shalt love thy neighbor as thyself" than by the spirit of self aggrandizement. This type will have to be strengthened by the restraints commonly thrown around all men by laws enacted for the public welfare, and courts who can command obedience to the laws. There are young men of this type already in China. The greatest service to their motherland these young men can do is to go out to educate their fellow countrymen. For only through an educated majority can a people arrive at a stage of permanent domestic tranquility.

Chinese Patriots Should Look Ahead

But Chinese patriots who long for the end of civil war and the coming of the reign of law and order need not lose a proper perspective. It may seem too long a time already that China has been in the throes of civil war since the overthrow of the Manchus. But in the light of history it is a short span. China's own history reveals sometimes one, sometimes two generations passed when one dynasty succeeded another until public order was restored and the country settled down. Take heart from the history of France. Three revolutions since the Bourbon family were driven from the throne of France. Take heart from the history of the United States. In the United States the years from 1775 to 1789 elapsed until the country gave itself a constitution. In 1861, eighty-six years after independence was proclaimed, the American Civil War broke out and lasted four years. Take heart from the history of England. Centuries of turmoil until parliamentary freedom from the throne was achieved. Look at Russia. Years will elapse until the Russian people emerge from autocratic government. There is no country in the world competent to assume an holier-than-thou attitude toward China.

But the end to be achieved for China can not arrive unless the means be applied. These means are (1) extension of education, (2) improvement in communications. So long as the Chinese Chambers of Commerce continue to supply the Tuchuns with money, just so long will the Tuchuns squander it in fighting to the neglect of public education and public highways. Let the Chinese Chambers of Commerce find some way, unitedly, to speak out the mind of the now inarticulate Chinese population. Let them be the nucleus of good government clubs all over China. Let them put aside provincial divisions and unite without regard to provincial boundaries to give to China the rule of the people. If American Chambers of Commerce in China could help in any way toward this end, without laying themselves open to the charge of meddling in China's domestic affairs, the American people would only be extending a helping hand, northing more. This would be but the application of another of America's policies toward China,—the policy of helpfulness.

Americans also have seen so much that is admirable in the Chinese philosophy of life as to wish to interpose in some legitimate way, for the sake of preserving these admirable features, to prevent the entire subjugation of Chinese philosophy to foreign imperialism. No such philosophy of human relations can exist through so many centuries without embodying elements that should be preserved for the benefit of all mankind. In this desire America has consistently striven to bring about this preservation through peaceful cooperation. The Nine Power Treaty of the Washington Conference would have consummated this desire.

But through no fault of the United States, and for reasons that seem at this moment obscure or at least invalid, the Nine Power Treaty remains unratified by some of the signatories. There is, therefore, an absence of legal obligation, although the moral obligation to respect the integrity of China would seem to remain. One can speculate on how far the moral forces can be depended on in this regard, if one surveys the encroachments that have been steadily going on into Chinese possessions in spite of repeated assurances of adhesion to open door principles. This consistent disregard of obligations assumed when the Open Door Doctrine was subscribed to, is becoming more and more a source of unrest and impatience to some American enterprises who have staked fortunes in wholly legitimate business ventures in China. These concerns are beginning to urge, in effect, that America, after twenty-five years of disappointing experience in trusting to the open door assurances of other Powers, should abandon all hope of expecting cooperation, and should come out with a unilateral pronouncement of the China Open Door Doctrine, thus extending the Monroe Doctrine to cover China as fully as it has for a century covered South America. No one can deny that there is great logic in such a proposal. The Open Door Doctrine is a true off-shoot of the Monroe Doctrine. The same spirit motivates both. Both envisage non-interference and equal opportunity on a basis of open and fair competition. If one examines the Pacific hemisphere as cut by the meridional plane through the Panama Canal, one will observe that the United States, save the Atlantic coast strip, is wholly a Pacific Ocean continent. One will observe that South America is wholly an Atlantic Ocean continent. This is proved by the predominance of European culture in South America and by the greater proximity of South America to Europe as regards ocean communications than to North America. It follows that politically and commercially the United States has an increasingly greater concern in the affairs of China, the East Indies and Australasia than it has in South American affairs. When we contemplate that the relations of Europe to South America required four hundred years to become stabilized, we can understand that in only one hundred and fifty years, it can not be expected that the relations between the United States and the vast populations across the Pacific are anywhere near stabilization. When we consider that European politics had been meddling in South America affairs some three hundred years before the time became ripe for the North American peoples to declare that any further European meddling in the affairs of South America would be regarded as unfriendly and dangerous to the peace and safety of North America, we can readily question whether the time is yet ripe for the United States to declare that any further meddling in the affairs of China will be dangerous to the peace and safety of the American people. There is a possibility that such a time may come. It all depends upon how rapidly friendly and commercial relations between China and the American people expand. The following statistics will serve to indicate the expansion of friendly Sino-American relations.

Trade Statistics Show Friendly Relations

Trade has increased fourfold in the last 20 years and now amounts to G.$200,000,000.

Americans in China have increased from 3000 in 1903 to 12,000.

American business firms in China have increased from 30 in 1903 to 300.

Americans expend G.$10,000,000 a year in social welfare work in China.

There are 2500 Chinese in American colleges, 400 of whom are supported by Boxer Indemnity.

The Rockefeller Foundation spent G.$7,000,000 on its medical school in Peking for the purpose of helping to give China modern medicine, surgery and sanitation.

A few years ago America sent G.$7,500,000 to China for famine relief.

These are true indexes of the increasingly important relations between China and America. Some of them reflect the ardent desire of the American people to help China. All of them are mutually beneficial to the two peoples. They surely point to the time, when the United States can no longer be indifferent to foreign encroachments on China.

But it will be deplorable if the Nine Power Treaty is never ratified. It will indicate that the patient efforts of America to bring about a meeting of minds on the Far Eastern Problem by conciliation and cooperation have been in vain. And if America ever becomes forced to play the lone hand in China's behalf, America will not be to blame. Powers that today ardently subscribe to The League of Nations will be to blame. This is only one more evidence that at heart The League of Nations is intent only on those world arrangements which bring power and riches to the principal signatories at the expense of those weaker peoples who are now dependent on the principals for loans, for manufactured goods and for ocean transportation. Cooperation in respect of Far Eastern affairs points to continued peace. The refusal to cooperate by failure to ratify the Nine Power Treaty inevitably leads to belligerency.

The United States is a pacifist nation. It does not believe in military preparedness. It refuses to maintain aggressive military forces. Its policies are thoroughly all defensive policies. In its foreign contacts it shows no aggressive streak, and for that it suffers in trying to expand its trade and commerce. It is willing to play fair in seeking new sources of raw materials and markets for its manufactured products. It abhores the idea of exploiting weaker peoples for its own enrichment. It extends to all peoples the hope that each and every one may be left free to develop along its own lines and according to its own will and its own customs. It called the Washington Conference for two purposes (1) to settle the Far Eastern Problem and (2) to reduce armaments and lift the burdens from tax payers. The reduction of armaments depended wholly upon the settlement of the Far Eastern Problem. If the Far Eastern Problem were settled, the cases which were producing excessive armaments would be removed. If proceeded along this route. It secured the first in the Nine Power Treaty, then went on to reduce its navy and to withdraw entirely from a position of helpful proximity to China. Now having withdrawn from its position as a western Pacific Power, having resigned its post of friendly proximity to China, it finds itself hoaxed by shrewd "old world diplomacy" refusing now to ratify the very agreement giving rise to the security necessary before armaments were scrapped. So long as the Nine Power Treaty remains non-ratified, so long will encroachments into Chinese sovereignty continue however spaciously disguised. But the record is being kept. America none the less will insist that China must be left free to work out her own destiny.

The great work of unifying China is proceeding as well as can be expected. In this the Chinese of course rely only on themselves. And when China is unified and strong, when law reigns through the courts, America will be found in the forefront, not only in sympathy with China's intention to regain her lost possessions but also to restore to China every administrative function not now completely in the control of Chinese. America can then be counted on to take the initiative in revising treaties to the mutual satisfaction of China vis-a-vis the Powers.

Washington, D. C. November 28, 1924.

Gold Reserves Decline in Japan

The first official estimate of Japan's 1924 rice crop places the total yield at 58,100,000 koku (297,472,00 bushels), according to weekly cable from Acting Commercial Attache H. A. Butts, Tokyo. This represents a gain of 4.90% over last year's crop but is 1.60% below the average for the last five years. In consequence there has been a sharp rise in rice prices on the Tokyo market.

An unofficial estimate of Japan's gold holdings at the end of September places the total at Yen 1,540,000,000, of which Yen 480,000,000 was held by the government and Yen 1,060,000,000 by the Bank of Japan. The total shows a decline of Yen 113,000,000 in comparison with the end of December 1923, there having been a falling off of Yen 46,000,000 in government holdings and of Yen 67,000,000 in reserves of the Bank of Japan. Since Japan's gold reserves were increased approximately Yen 195,000000 by the net proceeds of the loans floated on February 15th (deducting amounts held for retirement of outstanding 4½% Sterling Bands), it is apparent that during the first nine months of the year the country has used gold to the extent of Yen 308,000,000 in the settlement of trade balances.

The official forecast of the 1924 cotton crop in Chosen (Korea) estimates a yield of 140,980,000 pounds of upland and 39,634 pounds of native cotton.

The Calm Before China's Next Storm

BY CHARLES DAILEY

As I write this Marshal Tuan Chi-jui is moving up from Tientsin to Peking to take hold as Provisional Chief executive, and the myriads of office-seekers who fill every available inch of sleeping space also are preparing to move to Peking. The next chapter will have to deal with the dictatorship, and this article must of necessity cover only that phase of the situation that led to the setting up of a temporary government without the formality of the much-heralded peace conference. If there is going to be a "Bigger and Bitterer Than-Ever War"—and who is there who will not lay odds on it?—then there must of necessity be the calm before the storm. It is this calm that is settling upon China now, but even Marshal Tuan is doubtful how long the calm can continue.

Owing to the swift approach of winter one may look forward to a period of jockeying until spring, when, like the circus, the paraphernalia of war will be trotted out after a retouching of paint and what-not, here and there. China is as far from being reunified as the foreign Powers themselves are regarding a plan by which they can assist the reunification and thereby insure the safety of the uncountable millions of loans and the sanctity of treaties.

Marshal Tuan is to be the Dictator meantime. Already there is much opposition to the use of the word Dictator, since that designation has grown to mean a sort of military tyranny. Well, you may ask, is it not? It is—not. It is a benevolent administration set up by force, maintained by force, theatened by force. When a benevolent administration backed, maintained and threatened by force ceases to be a dictatorship, then the question may be open to argument. In order to sugar-coat the pill it has been determined that Marshal Tuan shall be known as the "Provisional Chief Executive." But the designation is too unwieldy ever to be popular. There are reasons for the choice of this particular description. Tsao Kun has some claim to the title of President, Sun Yat-sen has a political copyright to the title of Generalissimo, and Chang Tso-lin, even thought he may try to disguise the fact, is doing most of the dictating these autumn days. No one ever thought of the title of Paficicator, although that is the one that best suits Marshal Tuan's intentions, however little he may be permitted by his counsellors to attempt much in the way of pacification, although it must be admitted that he had made some headway.

But let us get back to the steps leading up to the immediate situation. A week ago we left Wu Pei-fu on the way to launch his Yangtze Alliance and to reorganize his army, and we also left Chang Tso-lin and Ferg Yu-hsiang quarreling among themselves and making life perfectly miserable for Marshal Tuan. So it still seems best to continue to record the events in a more or less day-to-day fashion. We had, so to speak, left Sun Yat-sen rather high and dry, and so he still appears to be, for instead of hurrying on to Tientsin, as he had been bidden, he hung about Shanghai for a week indulging in more or less conversation but little constructive action, and then when it was too late to go to Tientsin for a conference he started for that part by way of Japan and Manchuria. He had eliminated himself, but he was not much desired anyhow. Perhaps he received a quiet intimation from his son, Sun Fo, who had been in Tientsin for two weeks.

Dr. Sun and the Kuomingtang

It is well, however, to get Sun's case on record at this juncture even though the preliminary peace conference apparently is in abeyance. Before he left Canton for his abortive trip to Peking he issued another of his pronunciamentos. Read in the light of the week's developments it would appear that it was this proclamation that closed the door of the peliminary conference to him. In this utterence Dr. Sun said the last meeting of the Kuomintang adopted what now may be called a maximum program, but now upon the eve of his departure for Tientsin and Peking he wished to enunciate his minimum program, in view of the present situation and the desire of Marshal Tuan for unification.

There is nothing to be gained by giving this declaration further space than a sufficient summary to show that it was of such a nature that the Militarist Three sitting in Tientsin could not accept it. It was in brief that as an external policy he would as President of the Kuomintang insist upon the revision of unequal treaties, which of course means the abolition of extraterritoriality, and as an internal minimum policy the demarcation of authority of the provincial and central governments, out of which provincial autonomy may be developed; the opening of a national convention by which the people can get rid of imperialism and reunification effected, but this convention must be preceded by a preliminary conference at which there should also be present representatives of the merchants and bankers, students and also all anti-Chihli military parties.

It was clear that this limitation would shut out Wu Pei-fu and other adherents of the Chihli group, and this Marshal Tuan opposed. Chang Tso-lin and Feng Yu-hsiang while not openly opposing were only lukewarm in their invitations to Sun, as they feared he would attempt to run the show, which they by sheer right of having the most troops handy insisted upon doing themselves. Thus another sunset for Sun Yat-Sen, who had stipulated that he wished to submit his minimum program to the preliminary convention and his maximum program to the national convention.

The early part of the week also developed strong differences of opinion between the ascendant militarists. Feng Yu-Hsiang was being coerced by Chang Tso-Lin into ordering his troops off the Peking section of the Peking-Mukden railway and also to turn the occupation of Peking over to the Mukden warlord. Feng had 40,000 in and around Peking and 20,000 more within call, so he had to be reckoned with. Tuan refused to fall under the influence of either one of these two generals and thus took a middle ground. Furthermore he seemed earnestly to seek the support of the entire nation and opposed the haste of Feng and Chang for an inter-provincial conference that would be, of course, hand-picked.

At the same time it was evident the Feng Yu-Hsiang could not hold his position as the Savior of Peking without the support of Tuan, but Tuan also realized that Chang Tso-Lin is the dominant military power and cannot ruthlessly be cast aside. So Tuan awaited the coming of Sun Yat-Sen, when he hoped it would be possible to decide between the two militarists. And when Sun saw that the jig was up so far as commitment to his minimum program was concerned, Tuan also saw that he could not break with either Chang or Feng, and since he had neither troops nor money he would only come to Peking with them—or to be sent here by them—and when the inevitable break between Feng and Chang comes his position as Dictator (my word and not Tuan's) would help him in backing his stand.

Marshal Wu Back in Honan

All this time also Tuan was keeping an eye upon Wu Pei-fu. Wu is down but not out. He has more friends than most persons seem to realize and must be dealt with in any serious effort to bring about even a preliminary to a reunification. Marshal Chi Hsueh-Yuan and other Yangtze tuchuns had nominated Wu to lead new armies and Wu went on up to Wuchang and established a headquarters. There he issued declaration of principles of a provisional government he purposed setting up at Wuchang with the object of protecting the constitution. He proposed that the Chief of State should be the Generalissimo of the Army and Navy, under whom there would be a College of Marshals, which would include all the military governors. These Marshals would assume direction of five governmental departments—Interior, Finance, Communications, Foreign Affairs and Military. This government was to be distablished as soon as the protection of the constitution had been achieved. Then he went on to Loyang and began to reconstruct his armies.

Now this announcement was received with mingled delight, apprehension or hostility, as the case might be. Chang Tso-Lin and Feng Yu-Hsiang, seeing that it was aimed at them, were all for carrying the warfare south of the Yellow River without a moment's hesitation, lest Wu Pei-fu should get his organization going meantime. Marshal Tuan knew that if no treachery were attempted Wu Pei-fu would attend an honest peace conference and that he would not set up his government at Wuchang until such efforts had failed. So, while he wished heartily that he were rid of Chang and Feng he refused to break with Wu, and was strong enough to have military movements restrained to the extent that no Mukden or Feng troops should proceed beyond the southern border of Chihli. Except for the invasion of Shantung to seize the Techow arsenal this was accomplished. At any moment this situation may change, for Tuan certainly had to concede something to Chang and Feng to get this far, and when, as they have now done, they have got him established in Peking they may demand their pound of flesh.

Wu Pei-fu struck one note in his declaration that neither Sun Yat-Sen, Chang Tso-Lin nor others of the reformers could object to, as the provincial autonomy idea was not opposed in his declaration of principles, although the constitution and a strong central government came first.

Marshal Tuan in yielding to Chang and Feng and abandoning the idea of a preliminary peace conference in Tientsin also announced unofficially his plan of action when and if a national conference can be convened. It is in brief: (1) Effective dealing with legislative questions; (2) reorganizntion under a self-government scheme; (3) reorganization of the Central government; (4) reorganization of the Army; (5) financial reorganization; (6) consolidation and unified service of foreign and domestic loans, and (7) reorganization of the judiciary. The army reorganization plan included the colonization of the now barren lands of western China in connection with the building of 750 miles of railway westward from Paoto. The soldiers were to build the railway and become the settlers. Wu Pei-fu long ago had announced a similar plan, and probably others as well, so it was by no meams new.

Sun Yat-Sen appeared to have a program all his own in furtherance of his Kuomintang scheme and the cold reception of this probably had much to do with causing him to refnain from proceeding north of Shanghai until Tuan had moved on to Peking. His idea was his restoration to the Presidency, with Tuan as Premier; a commission form of government to be devised to replace the Cabinet, this commission to consist of seven members under Sun's presidency; but meantime a provisional President elected by a National, with a governing Cabinet to carry on the government under the direction of Marshal Tuan. Since this came right back to the Dictatorship but with Sun merely, as a man waiting in the wings to be called to the Presidency the idea did not get very far. And so, when Marshal Tuan came to Peking to-day it meant only one thing a Dictatorship.

Peking, November. 22, 1924.

Trade Opportunities

The following trade inquiries, received from firms in the United States have been received in Shanghai. Further information may be had on application to the office of the American Trade Commissioner:

Adhesives and Glues: A firm in Baltimore, Md. is interested in introducing in China their adhesives for envelope making and paper box trade, also vegetable glue used in making built-up veneered panels and furniture.

Shoe Polish: A Chicago house desires to put their shoe polish and dressings on the China market.

Electrical Wire, Etc.: A company in Chicago, manufacturing electrical wire, cable and cordage, wishes to make connections in China for the sale of their product. An illustrated catalogue put out by this company is on file at this office.

The following trade inquiry was received by the American Consulate general:

A well recommended firm located in Troitskasavsk, Baikal Province, Siberia, desires to make a connection with a Shanghai firm for the purpose of importing American goods and exporting Siberian and Mongolian produce. Details will be given any interested person or firms by the Commercial Office, American Consulate-General Shanghai.

American Women's Club Activities

The American Women's Club held an important business meeting on Tuesday afternoon, December 2, at its headquarters, which was followed by a pleasant tea.

The following Department announcements were made: The Library Department will meet on Friday, December 5, when Mrs. R. W. Davis will read a paper or "Modern Fiction of England," and Miss Ruth Bendict will talk on "Current Events."

The next meeting of the Literary Department will be on Friday, December 12, when Mrs. J. Scott Emens will give a paper on the "Decline of the Mings."

The general meeting of the Club will be on December 16, and as the Art Department, whose day this is, has made no special preparations for this date, they will hold a joint meeting with the Gardening Department and Mr. Porterfield, of St. John's University, will give a paper on "The Life History of the Bamboo."

Members are reminded of the tea dance at the Majestic Hotel on December 9, under the auspices of the Social Department, for the general entertainment of all club members. Musical numbers will be given between dances.

The Civic Department was thanked for its gift of $100 to the Community Christmas Tree.

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Who's Who in China

Mr. Ho Chieh

何杰

Mr. Ho Chieh, born in Canton, 1888. Studied in the Canton Christian College, 1903-6; in the Tangshan Railway and Engineering College 1906-9. Went to America in October 1909, after becoming a successful candidate for a government scholarship. Studied mining and metallurgy at the Colorado School of Mines, 1910-13, and graduated in 1913 with the degree of E. M. (Engineer of Mines). Took up post-graduate work on Coal and Iron at Lehigh University, 1913-14, and received the degree of M. S. (Master of Science) in 1914. Returned to China in August 1914,

Professor of Mining and Metallurgy, the National University of Peking, 1914-19, Dean of the Department of Engineering, 1919-23, concurrently Dean of the Department of Geology, 1919-24. Also held other concurrent posts, besides those of the National University of Peking, as assistant engineer, Chou Siang Railway, 1917, and professor of mathematics, University of Communications of Peking, 1923-24. Present Position: Dean and professor of mining, Pei-Yang University.

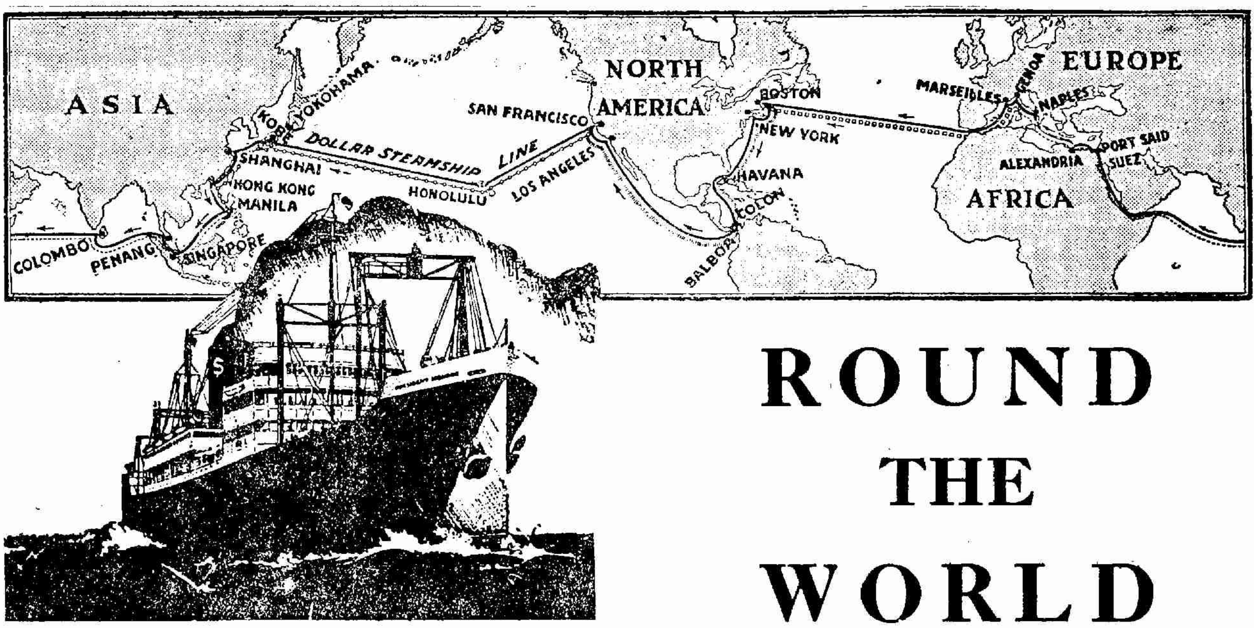
Member of: American Institute of Mining & Met. Engineers, 1913.

Association of Chinese & American Engineers, 1920.

Geological Society of China, 1922, also elected Councilor of the Society in 1924.

Decoration: Fourth Class Chiaho Decoration, 1923.

Mr. Ho is the author of the following sets of notes, all of which have been published by the National University Press of Peking: "Ore Analysis," "Analysis of Iron and Steel," "Technical Gas Analysis," "Fire Assaying," "Metallurgy of Iron and Steel," and "Mine Sampling and Valuation;" also a bulletin on "Alexandrite as a Popular Gem Stone in North China," printed by the Geological Society of China. He has also published a number of magazine articles in Chinese on "Gems and Precious Stones."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President Hayes	Jan. 30	Mar. 11	Mar. 23	Mar. 26
President Adams	Feb 27	Apr. 8	Apr. 20	Apr. 23
President Garfield	Mar. 13	Apr. 22	May 4	May 7

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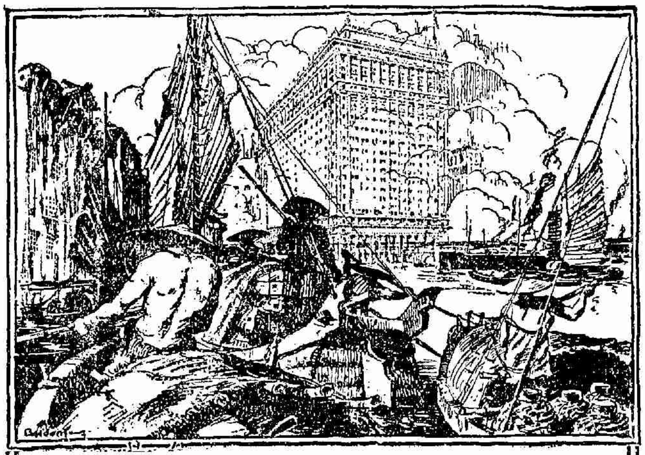

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Men and Events

Thomas F. Millard, former publisher of the *China Weekly Review* and editor of the *China Press*, expected to sail from Vancouver on December 5 for a brief trip to Shanghai and Peking.

Henry P. Cooper, general manager of the Koppel Industrial Car and Equipment Company has recently returned to Shanghai, after an extended trip to America. He is accompanied by his family.

A son, Charles Frederick, was born to Mr. and Mrs. W. Frank Lowell, on December 1, at Dr. Fearn's Sanitorium, Shanghai. Mr. Lowell is connected with Saco-Lowell, of Andersen, Meyer and Company.

A son, Robert Samuel was born to Mr. and Mrs. C. S. Beatty at Dr. Fearn's Sanitorium, 30 Route Pichon, on Tuesday, December 2. Mr. Beatty is manager in the Orient for the Sun Maid Raisin Growers.

According to notices issued the through service on the Tientsin-Pukow Railway was resumed on Wednesday, December 3. The first through trains to be run since the trouble started between Chekiang and Kiangsu forces.

C. J. Doughty, has by mutual agreement with Andersen, Meyer and Company, severed connection, and in the future the plumbing and heating department will be in charge of C. J. Merritt, according to an announcement.

Miss Lisa Atkinson, representing the Baltimore *Sun*, is traveling in the Far East collecting material for newspaper articles. She is accompanied by her mother and at the present time they are visiting in North China, and will return to Shanghai by way of Hankow.

Glenn Babb, representing the *Asssociated Press*, was in Shanghai this week, enroute to America by way of Europe. Mr. Babb plans to spend three months enroute visiting various ports and cities in Europe. He sailed from Shanghai on the *s. s. Angkor*, on Thursday, December 4.

C. S. Beatty of the Sun Maid Raisin Growers Association, F. F. Fairman of Dodge and Seymour, Ltd., and Myron Simon of China and Java Export Company, have been elected new directors to the Board of the American Chamber of Commerce to take the place of members who have resigned.

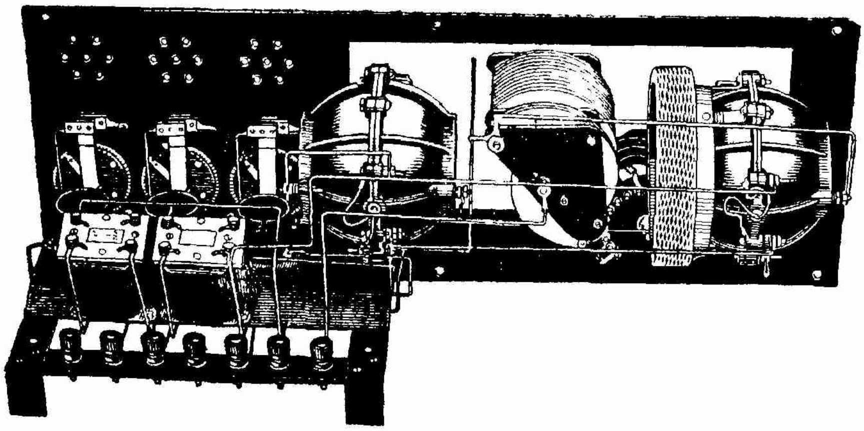
The Wusih Technical School is continuing its sale of toys, doll's furniture and nursery furniture at Dr. Fearn's Sanitorium. There is an excellent collection of articles which make appropriate Christmas presents for children and people are urged to visit the exhibition. All the articles are made by the students of the school and some of the day pupils, at Wusih.

The first of a series of dances was to be held in the new Columbia Country Club, on the evening of Friday, December 5. Supper was served at 12 o'clock and a large number of friends and members were expected to attend. Members are requested to keep in mind the mahjong and bridge tournaments at the club during the week and the regular Sunday afternoon tea dances.

Dr. Henry J. Furber, retired lawyer of Chicago and New York, arrived in Shanghai last week from Manila, P. I. completing a tour of the Orient. Dr. Furber is accompanied on this trip by J. H. Pardee, president of the J. C. White Management Corporation of New York, and J. C. Rockwell, head of White interests including the Manila Electric Company. The party departed for Hankow this week, and will later return to Shanghai enroute to America.

The members of the Shanghai Rotary Club, and their wives and families, were entertained at luncheon by the Hongkong and Shanghai Hotels, Ltd., on Saturday, November 29, at the Majestic Hotel. C. Holgate, president of the Rotary Club presided over the meeting and in the absence of J. H. Taggart, manager of the Shanghai and Hongkong Hotels, Ltd., Mrs. Taggart acted as hostess. Several brief talks were made and the orchestra played during the luncheon hour for dancing.

The following publications have been received at the office of the American Trade Commissioner, 3 Canton Road, Shanghai; Blue Book of Chicago Commerce 1924-25; Green Book—Who's Who in the Chemical, Dyestuff, Drug, Paint, Oil, Fertilizer & Related Industries—1924 Edition; Wheat Flour Milling Industry; Taxation and Tax Exempt Income; Markets for Canned Foods in the Western Hemisphere; Grain Trade—Middlemen's Profits & Margins; Merchants Association of New York Year book 1924; and Blue-print showing the existing and projected railways in Manchuria.



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News from Central China

James E. Cooke, of the Fu Chung Corporation in Chiaotso, Honan, has arrived in Hankow, reporting that the situation in Honan is assuming a grave aspect with the arrival of Wu Pei-fu in Loyang. The families of foreign employes of the Fu Chung Corporation and the Peking Syndicate in Chiaotso have been sent to Hankow *via* Chengchow for fear of looting and disturbance in Chiaotso.

The Hankow Chamber of Commerce, in conjunction with the Hupeh Provincial Assembly and other organizations in Hankow and Wuchang, has sent a telegram strongly advising Wu Pei-fu not to operate his military government in Wuchang. The petitioners express the fear that continued military operations in the Hankow territory will surely affect business revival at this time of the year.

The Thanksgiving Day, November 27, was celebrated as usual by the American community in Hankow. The Thanksgiving service was held at St. Paul's Cathedral with the American community in good attendance. The American Volunteer Corps in uniform and a detachment from the *U. S. S. Isabel* were also present.

Provincial Chamber of Commerce of Honan and other prominent organizations of that province have issued a telegram urging the military leaders not to start a new project in the form of a military government in Wuchang which will further throw the country into disorder and confusion.

The British Consular authorities at Chungking are continuing to file protests with the Szechuen governors, the Maritime Customs and the Chinese government through the British Legation in Peking, against the continued and increasing efforts of Szechuen military commanders to impose and enforce illegal taxes on goods owned by British firms. The American Consular officials in Szechuen have also been protesting against the military taxes. However, there has been no effect in checking the practice, which now tends to spread in every direction. The Governors in Szechuen held responsible for the taxes are General Yang Sen, of Chengtu, and General Deng Shih-hou, Civil Governor of Chungking.

The War Time Credit Certificates issued by the Hankow Chamber of Commerce and the Native Bankers Association of Hankow during the urgent moments of the war have all been successfully redeemed by the organization. The certificates served well to tide over the otherwise impossible situation in Hankow following the outbreak of war near Shanghai.

The Szechuen Government Money Bureau of Chungking has again issued three kinds of cash notes with the denominations of 50-cash, 100-cash and 200-cash. The total value of the issue amounts to one million *tiao*.

Civil Governor Teng Shi-hou, of Chungking, has recently sent a representative to Chengtu in order to negotiate with Consuls there with regard to the collection of taxes from foreign merchants by the Chinese authorities.

The Police Headquarters in Hankow have warned all newspapers in Hankow that no extra slips carrying sensational news will be allowed to be sold on the streets. The authorities seem to think that news spread through this means is generally purposely biased and sensational, and therefore will disturb peace.

A group of political plotters has been arrested in Wuchang as a result of a search at their headquarters in Wuchang, where four machine guns and other arms were discovered. The peace disturbers will be tried in secret in order to ascertain the purpose of their alleged conspiracy.

A reception was held by A. Van Biervlient, consul-General for Belgium in Hankow, on November 27 in celebration of the name day of H. M. King Albert of Belgium. The function was attended by foreign and Chinese official representatives.

The family of Marshal Wu Pei-fu have departed for Loyang from Hankow. They have been in Hankow since the outbreak of war, taking up their temporary residence in one of the foreign concessions.

Countess Elsa Bernadotte, niece of H. M. the King of Sweden now on a world tour in private capacity, is expected to visit Hankow and Changsha. The distinguished visitor is interested in Y. W. C. A. work. She will sail for Hongkong and India after her visit to the interior of China.

Yang Chan-jui, formerly director of the Wuchang Port Bureau, has been appointed director of the Government Mint in Wuchang. He is succeeding Wong Lien-chen, a favorite of Wu Pei-fu, who has been chiefly responsible for forcing financial support from Hupeh to Wu in the past.

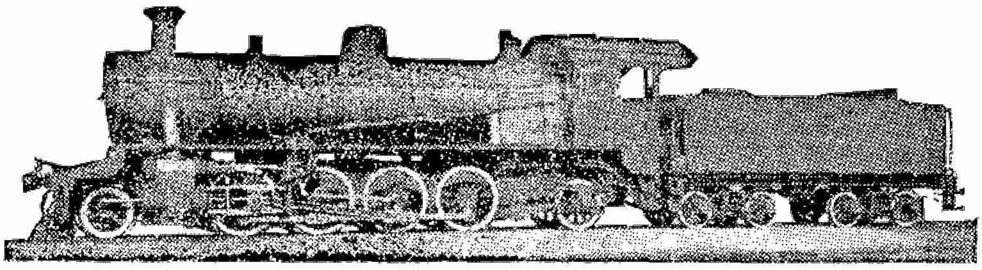
Hankow, November 29, 1924.

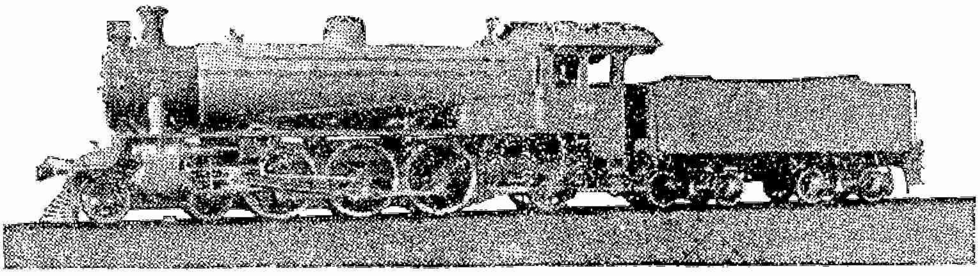
BALDWIN

Locomotives on the Peking-Mukden Railway

Mikado Type
Built 1919

Fourteen locomotives of this type were ordered in 1918. They are still meeting every requirement of active service.



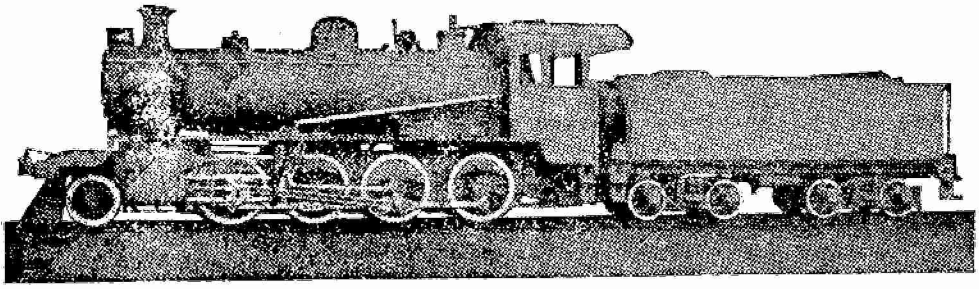


Consolidation Type
Built 1919 & 1921

Five of these locomotives were ordered in 1919 and two more in 1921. The seven still continue in excellent service.

Pacific Type
Built 1919

An order for sixteen of this type was placed in 1919. All these are giving splendid service.



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WHIST MAH JONG

Seattle Trade Delegation to Tour Orient

More than fifty business men, manufacturers and merchants of Seattle, representing the Seattle Chamber of Commerce, are planning a trip to the Far East in February 1925. They are expecting to sail from that port on January 27, on the *s. s. President Jefferson*. J. T. Hardeman of the J. T. Hardeman Hat Company, is acting as advance agent for the delegation and arrived in Shanghai this week. Mr. Hardeman stated that this was the second trade delegation from that city to visit the Far East, the first one being made in 1921. The trip is made for the special purpose of renewing and keeping in touch with friends in Japan, China, Manila, and to extend a special invitation to the business men in the Orient to attend the National Foreign Trade Council Convention of Seattle.

Dr. C. T. Wang's Reconstruction Scheme

"In the first place, it seems that no reconstruction of any practical character will be possible unless the question is first solved of the relationship between the Central government and the provinces. On the one hand, the Central government resorts to policy of domination, or more euphemistically, centralization. On the other hand, there are persons who usurp and arrogate to themselves all governmental functions, whether they belong to the central government or to the provinces—a pernicious practice which manifests itself in the repudiation of appointments made by the Central government to offices which are distinctly national in their functions. "Thus admonished by past experiences, an early demarcation of the respective functions of the central government and the provinces becomes imperative.

"Now the following should constitute national functions or functions exercised by the Central government: (1) national defence, (2) national transportation, (3) enactment of national laws, (4) unified system of law courts, (5) foreign affairs, (6) national finances and currency, and (7) other functions which by their very nature require handling by the central government. Apart from these, all other matters should appertain to, and be exercised by, the local or provincial authorities. In other words, instead of the old policy of domination or centralization, there should be provincial autonomy or decentralization, and mutual co-operation instead of veiled antagonism between the central government and the provinces. The foregoing was the tone of an address recently delivered by Dr. Wang in Peking.

News from South China

Long-sum City in Saichiu, within Namhoi District of Kwangtung, a silk center in South China, has been seized by the Reds of Kuomintang under the command of General Li Fook-lam. The trouble started on the night of November 17, when the Reds attempted to disarm and round up the merchants and village volunteers. Instead of being disarmed and surrendering, the volunteers, under the command of Regimental Commander Tam Leung-yu, opposed the Red attack and succeeded in killing some 15 and wounding 25 Reds, besides capturing nearly 70 rifles from the enemy. To revenge the attack, the Reds have now re-enforced themselves to more than 2,000 strong, laying siege to the city. Before the re-inforcement of the Reds, however, the residents moved their valuables and women and children to distant towns, and the coming conflict will probably result only in the Red destruction of Long-sum City, as practically all non-combatants had left.

General Chen Chiung-ming, commander-in-chief of the Cantonese Army opposing Dr. Sun Yat-sen's Red regime in Canton, has tactfully refrained from assuming any more responsibilities in the present China war muddle except leading what men he has now on hand back to Canton to remove the Red curse brought about by the Bolshevists, in view of the rapid military-political developments in North and Central China. General Chen appears to recognize that, should he show further inclination toward former Premiers Tuan Chi-jui and General Chang Tso-lin now controlling Peking, Marshal Wu Pei-fui and 19 other militarists in Central China may not be pleased. Moreover, two of his subordinates, General Lin Fu and Hung Chao-lin, have expressed themselves in favor of the military government in Wuchang. General Chen is now in Swatow planning with his officers for the grand attack on Canton, leaving the national issue in the hands of others.

The Red Governor in Canton, Hu Han-min, is insisting that Chan Lim Chung, president of the General Chamber of Commerce in Canton, be dismissed of office by the chamber, because of his connection with the Merchants Volunteer Corps, of which he is the quarter-master-general. The directors of the chamber, upon instruction of the governor the other day, only appointed an acting president, regarding Mr. Chan as only being temporarily absent from the city. The Reds, however, insist that the chamber shall eliminate Mr. Chan from the official connection altogether.

According to the *Wa Sheung Chung Wui Po*, the Reds in Canton are looking with suspicion upon the scheme recently under discussion among native and foreign circles to undertake conservancy works on the Pearl River and vicinity of Canton Harbor independently, under the auspices of shipping concerns through voluntary assessments. The entrance to the harbor especially is in need of improvement, and vessels are greatly inconvenienced certain time of the year. Many shipping interests are willing to contribute toward the improvement to be undertaken by the harbor authorities within the Customs administration.

The Red authorities in Canton have ruled that foreign merchants as well as native dealing in Piece Goods will have to pay likin upon application of the syndicate seeking information on this point. The Hip Lung Syndicate farming out the likin for collection has guaranteed $193,200 a year to the Reds.

The Canton Reconstruction Committee, an organization of Reds among those outside the Kuomintang Executive Committee and the General Headquarters of the Red Generalissimo, on November 20 resolved in favor of limiting the volunteer organizations in the districts to one unit for each village, town, or city; forbidding regular troop commanders to demand the service of the volunteers; prohibiting regular troops to station in communities where the volunteers are capable of preserving peace and order.

Sir James Jamieson, British Consul-General at Canton, after an absence of nearly a year on furlough in England, has returned to his post, relieving Bertram Giles, who has been acting for him all this time.

To meet the demands made on the Hongkong Tug and Lighter Company, the company is building a motor lighter of 800 piculs for the quick handling of small parcels of cargo to or from vessels in Hongkong harbor. Six lighters are to be added to the present fleet.

Even the mendicants of Canton appear to be afraid of Dr. Sun Yat-sen's Kuomintang Reds, and hundreds of them have made their exodus to Hongkong, where the streets were to them safer. But the Hongkong Police have thought otherwise, and many of them have been rounded up and repatriated.

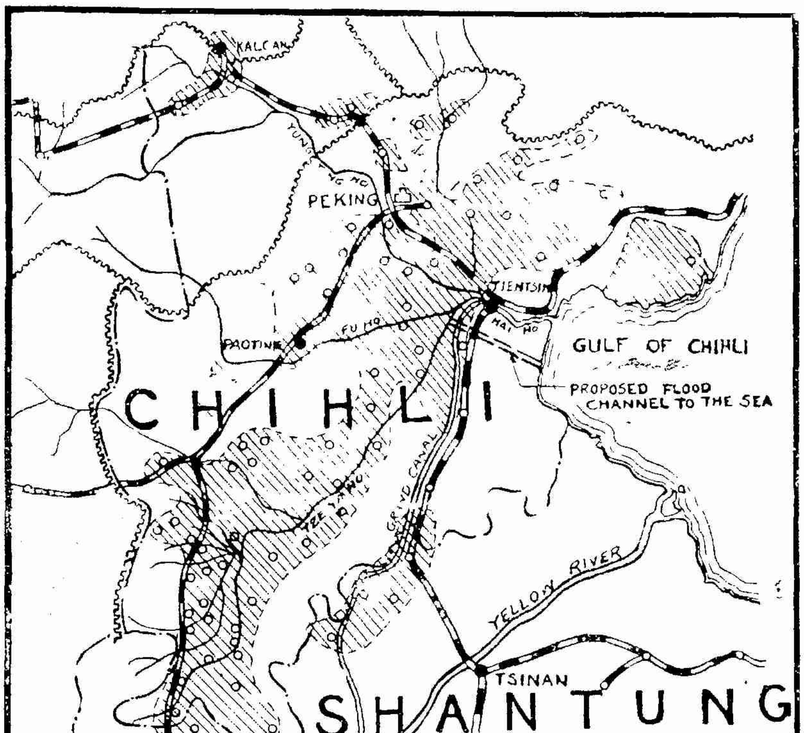
Saving China's Famine Sufferers for A Better Day

BY J. E. BAKER, CO-TREASURER,

China International Famine Relief Commission.

FOR the purpose of definition the China International Famine Relief Commission has decided that a famine does not exist unless it affects ten contiguous hsiens or one-third the total number of hsiens in a province. This means that a population of from four to fifteen million is involved whenever a famine has become serious enough to occupy the attention of the only famine relief society operating on a national scale. As a matter of history, drought and floods in China usually affect more than one province, hence the population involved is considerably in excess of the numbers just stated.

The standard of living for the rural portion of China is so low—perhaps it would be better to say "so different" from that of Western countries and even from that of the cities of China—that to the casual observer of sympathetic instincts proof of famine would be conclusive under almost any conditions. On the other hand, to the blase or callous observer not even the most wretched conditions would appear anything more than usual. As a matter of fact, many of the physical symptoms of famine actually conceal the early approach of death. Children fed upon a diet of chaff are affected with a species of bloat which makes their faces, and even their bodies, appear fat, although they may be in the last stages of malnutrition. Only a physician or an experienced investigator is able to identify these cases at a glance by the peculiar ashen color of their faces.



Map of Famine Region in Chihli Province

The economic conditions of the countryside of China have never been fully surveyed. No foreigners and very few Chinese have any comprehensive idea of the form of land tenure, size of holdings, and the concealed resources of any part of the country save, possibly their own neighborhood. From recent experiences we know that the Chinese countryside has a great reserve capacity after all apparent means of subsistence has disappeared. Perhaps it is a claim upon some distant relative, or the hair ornaments of the women folk, which often serve as the family savings bank, that can be converted into funds for food. If there are animals or landed property these can either be sold or mortgaged. In the dark of night some corner of the court will often yield a buried treasure.

No flood or drought of famine proportions ever involves a loss of food stuffs less than tens of millions of dollars in value if priced at current market rates. Obviously no famine relief society would be justified or could hope to make good to those who lose a crop the amount of their loss. The only purpose of the relief offered is first, to prevent actual starvation, and second, to prevent such a depletion of physical vitality that death is only deferred for a few years. A comparison of death rates between a famine year and years immediately following absolutely conceals the effect of famines for the succeeding years carry a constant factor carried over from the famine period.

For centuries the method of giving relief in China has been to treat all alike within an allocated region. To this practice the policy of the more recent organizations is therefore in sharp contrast. And since all the countryside live so near the margin of subsistence, when any calamity occurs the whole population considers itself as a proper recipient of whatever relief is extended to the community. The problem, confronting the modern relief organization, is therefore that of discriminating between the millions who importunately stretch out their hands for the doles extended, and so to organize their charity that those who are in some way able to maintain themselves out of these concealed resources must be forced to do so. For the time being any other policy means that sufferers most affected will be insufficiently nourished.

The sifting practice has been attempted on the part of "free" relief workers by the method of direct investigation. The difficulties in the way of reliable results by this plan are many for Chinese wit is most fertile in resources in suppressing any appearance of wealth. This is made most clear by the rules which were adopted during the last famine by the principal society giving free relief. These rules are too long for quotation in full, but these questions which the inspectors are asked to observe are indicative:

(a) "Are there any locked doors? A lot of hurried concealment took place when you entered the village."

(b) "Look for the dog's bowl and see what he eats."

(c) "Did the guide bring you to this house of his own accord, or because someone called to him in passing?"

(d) "Are there signs of flour on the sifter?"

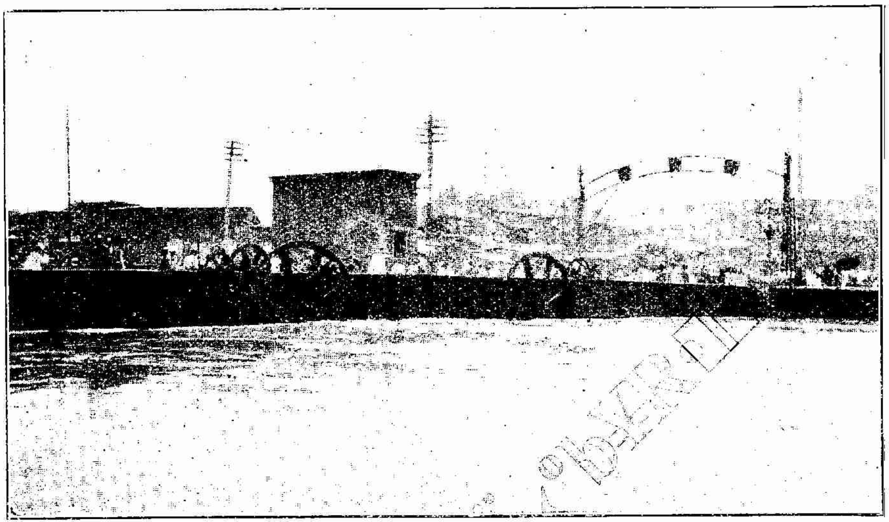
(e) "Are there more than one family in the court? If so, do they seem to be parts of one family broken up for the occasion?"

(f) "The man is probably out, may be just outside the court listening. His wife will tell you she is a widow."

(g) "Is the house regularly inhabited, or fixed up? A genuine house is not likely to be very clean. A fake is newly swept. In a genuine house the pegs from which door curtains hang have dust on top. A genuine house smells as though it were inhabited; a fake is cold and clammy."

(h) 'Beware of paying any attention to a pleader; you will be mobbed."

With this sort of a proposition to face, and millions of households to be examined, it is inevitable that a very large portion of the numbers of those taken onto the lists for relief might find some way of supporting themselves without living off charitable funds. No doubt of it, these people are poor, very poor, but they are not poorest.



Steel bridge over Grand Canal in West Tientsin, Aug. 13, 1924.

The moral effect of charity works one way on the giver and too often in the opposite way upon the receiver. Especially is the receipt of charity demoralizing to those who know that they are accepting aid which is more sorely needed by their neighbors. The influence of this factor for centuries upon the morale of the Chinese masses cannot be without its effect upon the present administrative situation in China. For hundreds of years famine funds have been legitimately the prey for all those who had an opportunity to get in contact with them.

Not only is the moral effect of this sort of relief bad but the physical effect leaves much to be desired. Rations of this sort are parcelled out on the subsistence basis; that is, no more is given out than is barely sufficient to keep the recipient alive during the perio delapsing to the next distribution. While those, with concealed means, will be able to keep themselves in satisfactory health, those who actually were devoid of all resources are kept alive but not kept in health. Their usual expedient is to stir about as little as possible, curl up on the k'ang, and practically hibernate until warm weather. This kind of life cannot fail to have an unfortunate effect upon the health of these individuals. On the other hand, those, who are adequately fed in idleness, are likely to spend their time in forms of amusements which are conducive neither to morals nor health.

The experience which the past few years has afforded has been conclusive to those in contact with the work that relief through employment is much more effective in securing a correct allocation of relief funds. The offering of employment, of course, must be conducted with a certain amount of discretion. There have been instances in which the rate of pay offered was above the normal wage within the region where the employment was given. The result of this was that either the entire population offered itself for employment or else that the sifting down resulted in the placing of those who were able to command the most influence. The rate of payment must be reduced to the lowest point consistent with subsistence in order to make the offering of labor a real test of need. As the project upon which labor can be employed is usually situated at a distance, from the homes of those to whom employment is offered those who are not compelled by necessity to accept such employment are not attracted by the offer. The conditions of life in such construction camps, while rendered sanitary and wholesome by means of enforced regulations, by reason of the plain food, long hours, and primitive housing are not attractive to those who already possess homes of relative comfort. The farmer who has animals or other propert to look after or fields to cultivate will prefer to mortgage such property and stay at home rather than to take work in a construction camp. For these reasons, the selection of laborers is rendered very simple. Practically all who volunteer can be taken, provided that the names are posted in a public place within the village and that the village magistrate is held publicly responsible for the proper making up of these lists. Test investigation of a few random instances, for the purpose of checking up upon these selections, will be sufficient to make abuses very rare. Of course, it would be unwise to dispense entirely with investigation, but the necessary investigation is limited to a small percentage of the thousands who volunteer for labor, rather than to a most complete investigation of the millions who otherwise will apply for relief.

To be sure the saving of the large sums which would be spent in the caring for those who can otherwise care for themselves entails some expense in other directions. For example, a workman requires double the amount of food that will keep an idle man alive. But does this mean that twice as much food is required under the "work" system as under the "free" system? It does not. Statistics are fairly consistent that the average able bodied man has women, children, and other dependents to the average number of four. In some districts the average is as high as five or six. Normally, then, five rations would be issued to this family. If the man works and required a double ration to sustain him, six rations are needed in place of the five. Thus from a food standpoint the expense of the work system is only twenty per cent greater than the free system.

What of the expense for engineers and tools? The expense for tools can really be charged up to indirect famine relief. Practically no tools are required on the jobs which are likely to be undertaken beyond picks, shovels, baskets, carrying poles and ropes, all of which are made by hand labor. The materials used in the work such as brick, stone, lime, etc. are also the product of hand labor. Practically all of these industries shut down during a famine for the lack of market, thus distributing the famine to other portions of the population besides farmers. The continuance of these industries, so far as they are continued by the purchases of relief projects, in no way should be considered a total loss to famine relief funds.

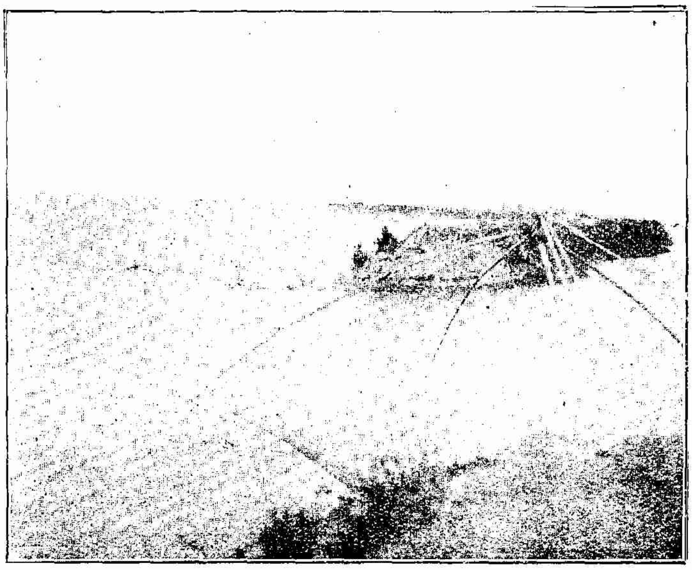
Some engineering staff is required. They require a few special tools and equipment such as transits, horses and saddles, and perhaps automobiles. Out of the $2,500,000 expended by the American Red Cross in making 850 miles of road in 1920-21 the amount spent for this class of equipment totalled only $60,000; the salaries of the engineers incurred something less than another $75,000; while other supplies for this department required less than $40,000. The entire cost of engineers, salaries, equipment and supplies was less then seven per cent of the total involved, and of this a considerable portion can be considered as allocatable to indirect famine relief. It is doubtful if the actual cost of a careful inspection of free lists could be held below this figure. And when the cost of feeding the vast numbers who evade the tests of the most scrupulous investigators is considered, the cost of engineers, and equipment really becomes negligible.

Those confronted with the actual responsibility for famine relief profess to be appalled by the extent of organization necessary to produce a construction organization. They are daunted by the length of time required go make the plans and accomplish the surveys which are thought to be necessary. These obstacles however, become very small when the work is actually attempted. The amount of work which at present confronts the people of China is appalling only in its extent. The roads, river protection, and reclamation projects are so obvious that they cry for accomplishment. For the most part they have been surveyed over and over again. The work upon them is simple and the engineering necessary is of the most rudimentary kind. Good eye-sight and common sense will accomplish most of the surveys absolutely necessary for a beginning. To be sure the work will be better done and accomplished by the movement of smaller quantities, if careful surveys are made in advance. But during a period of famine relief the object is not the making of engineering reputations but the affording of an opportunity of earning a living. The saving of a few thousand fong of earthwork is really a matter of little importance. Hence much of the work can be put under way at the same time that engineer go ahead to chart the future direc tion and correct the rough alignment or irregular levels accomplished by the work of the first few months of operation. The organization of the gangs is really no larger than that required in organizing the distributio of grain at free relief centers.

China Needs Leadership

Practically none of these considerations however, are of greater importance than the vast schooling to the community which is assisted through a worked project. There is some thing inspiring in the mere fact of the combined efforts of several thousand men in presenting a given result. There was a time when China accomplished great monuments of engineering by this massed effort. Those were the days of China's grandeur. The Great Wall the Grand Canal and the extensive irrigation works, whose remains are still producing a feeble result, are survivals of that great age. During latter generations an attitude of apathy, born of despair, has settled upon the Chinese people. They have come to consider hem selves a defeated race, defeated unfairly perhaps, temporarily no doubt, but nevertheless for the time being unable to produce the great works which characterized their golden age. But the labor power of China is still unimpaired. The ruggedness and the endurance of the Chinese farmer is second to none in the world China's leadership is suffering from divided councils. Give unity to that leadership, give leadership the confidence of its followers and rivers shall be tamed, marshes shall be reclaimed and irrigation ditches will again carry the life giving waters to the parched fields of the plains. This leadership the China International Famine Relief Commission hopes to be able to supply here and there as occasion is afforded and means are placed at its disposal. The occasional work which will be accomplished will have an effect in increasing the productiveness of the provinces and in preventing the occurrence of future calamities. It will improve the purchasing power of those who labor upon these projects and those who are portected by, or use the works produced. This increased purchasing power and the accumulation of economic resources will themselves be a most powerful agent in reducing the effects of the droughts and floods which even under the best of conditious are bound to occur from time to time. But restoration of morale among the Chinese people and the re-creation of a public spirited and self-denying leadership would have the effect of producing ten improvements for every one which the China International Famine Relief Commission can bring about. Thus the work of the Commission primarily will be that of producing seed which broadcasted over the country at large will produce a crop yielding a hundred fold.

J. E. Baker, Co-Treasurer, China Famine Relief Commission



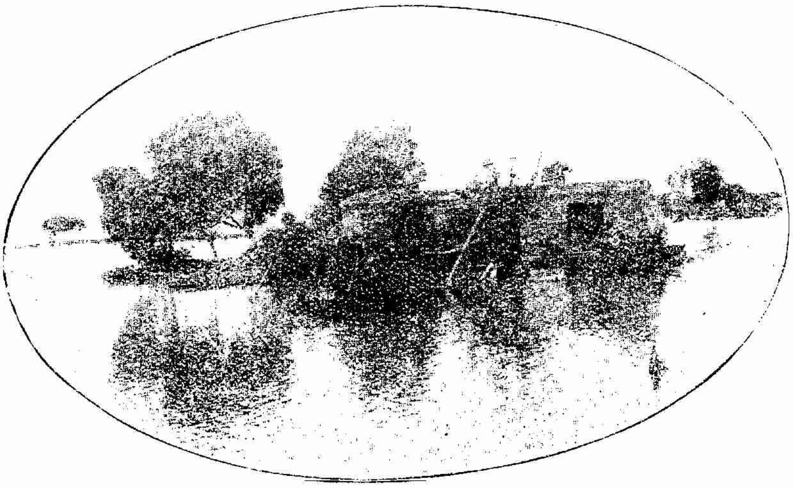
In lower Kan delta region where Po Yang Lake spreads back of rice fields. Note broken dikes Sept. 4, 1924.

The 1924-25 Engineering Program For Flood Relief

O. J. TODD, CHIEF ENGINEER,

China International Famine Relief Commission.

The floods of Central China following heavy rains of the early part of last summer have brought new problems to the China International Famine Relief Commission so that the attention of the engineering department has been called to new fields that it had not been planning to enter so soon. These floods were particularly serious in three provinces- Chihli, Hunan and Kiangsi. It is in the first of these that the most serious condition exists, and where the Commission hopes to center its attention for the most part during the coming winter and spring months. In doing this, however, sight has not been lost of the other pressing problems along the lower Kan River in Kiangsi nor along the Siang River in Hunan province where floods were the highest known in the past fifty years, and where millions were lost in property values to say nothing of the heavy toll in human life. It is to cope with this situation as best we may that the engineering program has been rearranged for the coming winter.



Isolated house only accessible by boat in West Lake, Aug. 17, 1924.

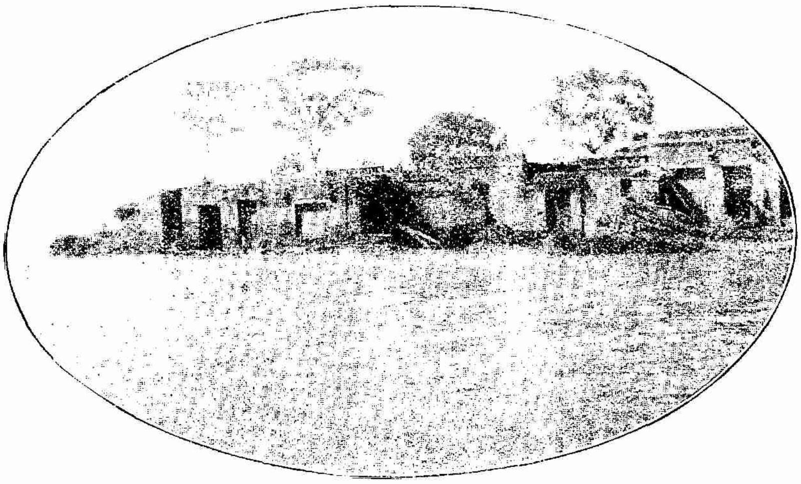
The Policy Of The Commission

As is generally known to all those interested in famine relief work, it is the policy of this Commission to give relief chiefly by providing labor to the heads of families of those who are most destitute and making the work of such a nature that it will be of permanent value to the communities which have been affected. This is particularly important where famine is caused by floods. The work may be either that of rebuilding dikes along the principal rivers that have fairly good channels and whose dikes have not had the proper up-keep due to bad administration, or it may be construction of new flood channels to relieve areas that have no proper system of drainage. It is the purpose of the Commission to adopt for each community aided some scheme of relief where the by-product of the labor will mean definite insurance against similar calamities in the near future.

Our New Problems

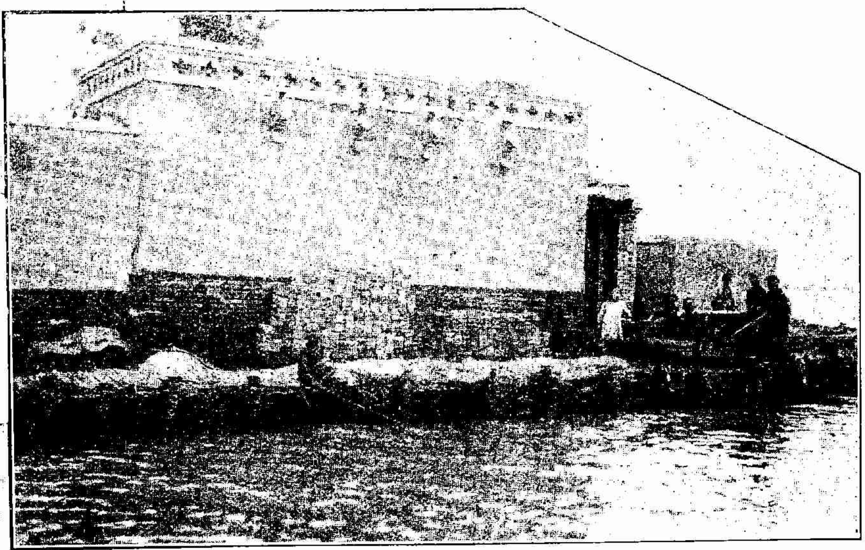
Most important of these problems from an engineering standpoint is that relative to the flooded area lying to the west and southwest of Tientsin between the Tientsin-Pukow and Peking-Hankow Railways. Here we have depressed areas that are so low that they can never completely drain out to the sea with present facilities. Particularly is this true of the great low region known as the Wen An Wa though protected by the so-called "Thousand Mile Dike" on the north. The floods of last July and August succeeded in breaking into this area and filling it eight to ten feet deep with water, leaving its hundreds of villages as mere islands in a great sea. Several other counties to the west and northwest of this district shared a similar fate although some of them will drain off more rapidly. The Yung Ting Ho flowing with an unusual discharge in early July broke its right bank immediately east of the Peking-Hankow Railway and discharged most of its waters into this region of low farm lands to the west of Tientsin, while added to the floods coming from this river were similar floods from the Fu Ho, Tang Ho and several other streams coming in from the southwest. The only outlet was by way of the Hai Ho through Tientsin. This latter stream was capable of carrying a maximum of 50,000 cubic feet per second after scouring its bed to a depth only reached in extreme floods. It was by a slight margin only that the city of Tientsin escaped a flood that would have done more damage than the flood of 1917.

To insure this city against a recurrence of these great damages and protect the farm lands of this area from suffering the heavy losses that they have undergone this last summer the Commission proposes to build a flood channel to the Gulf of Chihli about forty-five miles in length, commencing at a point on the Grand Canal about twenty-five miles southwest of Tientsin and extending in a southeasterly direction to the tidal flats southeast of Hsiao Chan. This channel will be located in a region of low priced farm lands, where at the present time the hazards of floods are such that many of the farms have reverted to pastures and now grow wild grass, reeds, and indifferent crops of kaoliang. This region to the east of the Grand Canal is sparsely settled on account of bad drainage and consequent danger of inundation. It is proposed to employ the heads of families in these flooded regions of the twelve most distressed counties, as well as those counties further to the south in Chihli, in the excavation of this flood channel. It will have a capacity in maximum flood double that of the Hai Ho, and will furnish work for practically all the needy flood sufferers at a cost of about $6,000,000. The crossing of the Machang Canal, Tientsin-Pukow Railway and the Grand Canal will require special structures where more will be spent for materials than labor, and consequently the carrying out of this part of the work will needs to receive the most emphasis during the coming spring when every effort will be made to employ many thousands of workmen and do a maximum amount of relief

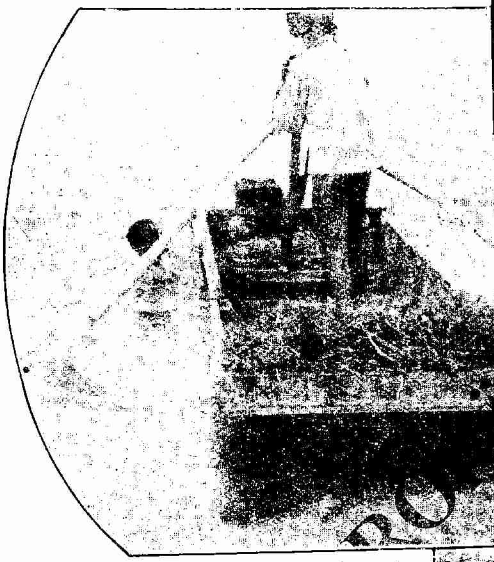


A West Lake village nearly deserted, Aug. 17, 1924.

Diving for hemp that is 8 feet under water. The farmers here got it before the hemp was ready to harvest. Aug. 16, 1924

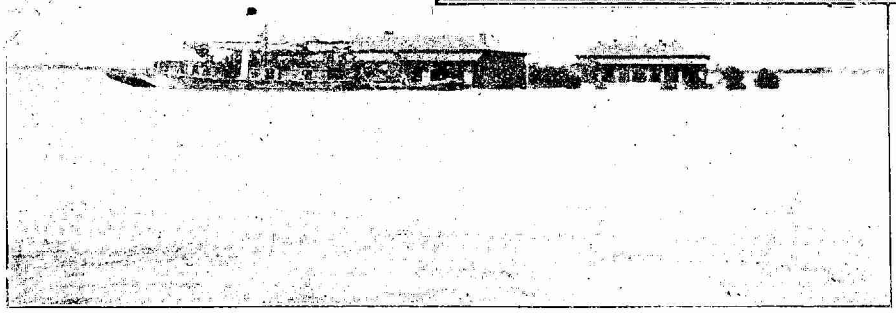


Wave protection to a village near An Hsin in farming country. Aug. 2, 1924.



Diving for hemp that is 8 feet under water. Saving hemp by diving and pulling up by roots. Aug. 16, 1924.

At a village surrounded by floods near An Hsin. Aug. 2, 1924.



Custom House near Tientsin, West Aug. 13, 1924.

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work thereby. In connection with this flood outlet to the sea, a certain area immediately to the west of the Grand Canal and the Hsi Ho, just north of the great Wen An Wa's north dike will be designated as the future settling pond, or temporary storage in time of flood while waters are passing through the new channel to the sea. This is lower than the area immediately to the north, which has been built up by the Yung Ting Ho during the past two centuries, and has now outgrown its usefulness.

Though there are certain details of the scheme yet to be worked out both as to engineering structures and agreement with the civil authorities, in general the plan is ready so that the main work of excavation can proceed as soon as funds are in hand.

It should be noted here that among its various studies in the Province of Chihli during the past six years the Chihli River Commission has considered the possibilities of a flood channel somewhat on the lines of the one proposed by this Commission. For financial and other reasons it has not been able to carry its plan beyond the stage of preliminary investigation but the engineer of that Commission has been asked to act as consultant to the Famine Commission's chief engineer so that the program to be carried through by the Famine Commission will in the main fit in with the general drainage program for Chihli.

Some Details Of Operation

In carrying through projects of the size of the flood channel just referred to it is necessary to have a fairly large organization work rapidly, for famine labor will be available in quantity for only about one year in which period of time all excavation work must be carried out. To do this satisfactorily requires the use of organizing methods that have been proven most efficient in North China. Particularly in the Povince of Shantung the experiments of the American Red Cross in organizing men in gangs of thirty, who turn in elect a leader to handle all their business relations with their employer, proved most satisfactory. These gangs, after being selected by the Investigation Division, and recruited because of their qualifications due to their needs, will be stationed along the work and paid in grain or money weekly or semi-monthly on a basis of their work output, and the price paid them per fong of earth moved will depend on the length of haul and the wetness of the soil. The plans of the Commission will probably be to have the average earning about twenty cents per man per day, part of which earning the worker will remit to his family.

Feeding and Housing the Men

As all the workmen will be transported some distance from their present homes, huts will be built along the line of work, one hut housing a gang of thirty men. Stores, under the management of the Commission and located in the immediate neighborhood, will supply grain at a minimum charge to the workmen. They can then draw their wages either in grain or cash, book accounts being carefully kept on each gang and credits being given them after the inspecting engineers have certified that a definite earning has been made by them. These certificates of earnings are made to the accounting department once a week by the inspecting engineers who enforce certain specifications as to the quality of the work.

Engineering Supervision

In organizing the engineering staff for this work the policy will be to use Chinese engineers almost entirely as the chief engineer has found a number of these men who have proven themselves highly competent in handling labor of this kind, and it is hoped to develop new members of the staff for this same type of work. The work will be under the general supervision of the chief engineer of the Commission, who will probably have a foreign assistant on the work continuously.

Unit Costs Obtainable Under this Plan

Experiences in the past four years indicate that the unit costs for earth work under the above outlined plan can be held considerably under those obtained by other methods. This is partly due to the elimination of the contractor's profits, the saving of time lost by arguments between contractors and engineers over unnecessary delays, and the saving made in the recruiting staff, which is practically all volunteer.

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(*Continued on page 23*)

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Where a village was wrecked by dike in Kan River delta north of Nanchang.

Stone Wall at Tsen Cheng along right bank of Kan River 100 li above Nanchang. Here flood has broken the dike in two places besides taking out part of the stone wall. Sept. 3, 1924.

A camphor tree carried back 1,000 feet from river bank by flood at Kung Whang Ho break. Sept. 3, 1924.

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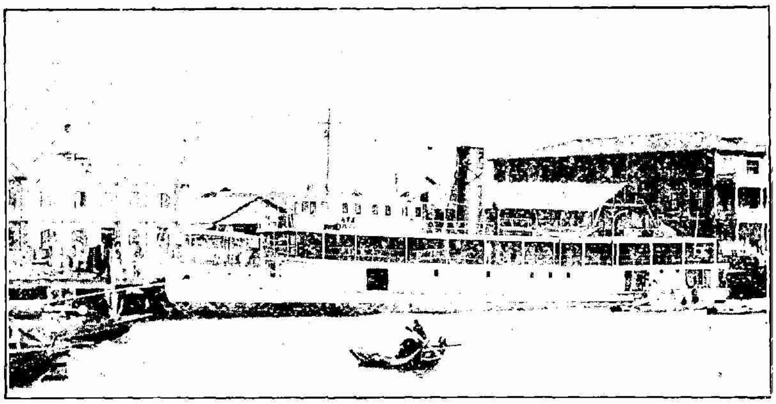

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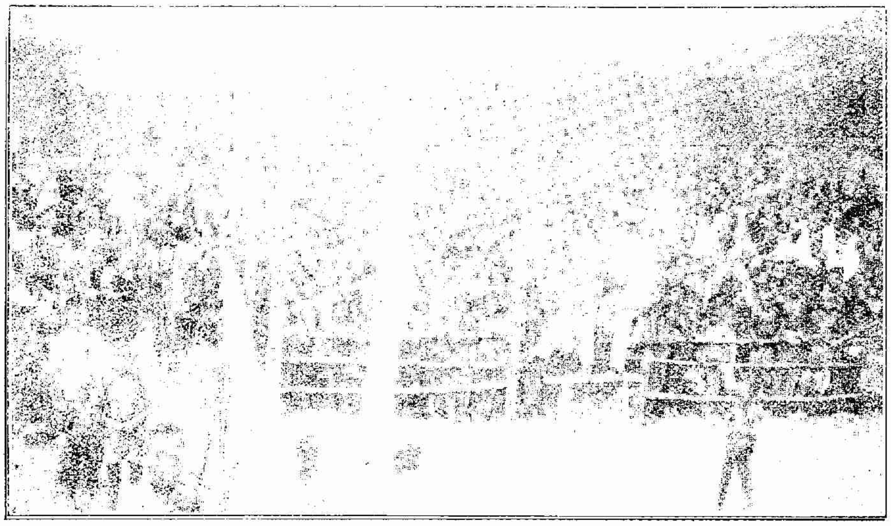
Financial Aspects of this Project

In order to finance the general flood relief program including this work a special flood surtax on customs has been proposed which is estimated to yield eight million dollars in twelve months. With this in the hands of the Commission the Chihli flood channel will be assured of completion. This does not mean, however, that $6,000,000 from this fund is to be turned over to Central Chihli as a gift; rather it is planned to arrange with the Chihli authorities so that the Commission may carry out this scheme on a loan basis, the China International Famine Relief Commission advancing all expenses except for the right-of-way which will be furnished by the province. As this fund will be collected from Customs throughout China it must be provinces where future needs may occur.



Refugees at An Hs'n being fed by Police Commissioner. Aug. 17, 1924.

Refugees at An Hsin being fed by Police Commissioner.

Other Proposed Projects for 1925

In addition to the above mentioned flood channel the Commission is looking into the following four schemes:

1. Irrigation Project west of Peking.
2. Yellow River Reclamation in Honan.
3. Kiangsi Reclamation along the lower Kan River
4. Hunan Flood Relief.

Irrigation Project West of Peking

To care for the famine refugees that will be in Peking during the coming winter it is proposed that the old Shih Jeng Shan scheme be undertaken. This is a minor project to irrigate approximately 50,000 mou of land between Peking and the Yung Ting Ho, northwest of the Peking-Hankow Railway. The scheme has not been carefully worked out but is now being studied. Should it be adopted the Commission will advance money to the Metropolitan district on a loan basis but supervise the work through our engineering department and pay all the costs through our accounting department.

Yellow River Reclamation in Honan

The Yellow River reclamation work is not related to the floods of 1924, but is a scheme to provide future famine relief through work on a famine prevention scheme by regulating the Yellow River through the Province of Honan. On October 15th a complete survey party was put in the field to start collecting the necessary data for making a dependable map and carrying out the hydraulic studies preliminary to deciding on a plan of river regulation, local irrigation and land reclamation

Kiangsi Reclamation Along the Lower Kan River

Investigations made along the lower Kan River during the first week in September assured the writer that there will be work for several years in this delta region of the Kan River on dike construction and land reclamation near the borders of Po Yang Lake as well as certain dike work for a hundred miles up river from Nanchang. If our Commission is to start work in this province in earnest it seems likely that a beginning will be made during the coming winter and that a portion of the work will be done repairing the damages done by the disastrous floods of the past summer. The destruction to dikes and the ruining of crops in the region north of Nanchang was of such great extent as to convince our Commission of its duty to undertake a program of major size in this province as soon as political conditions are such

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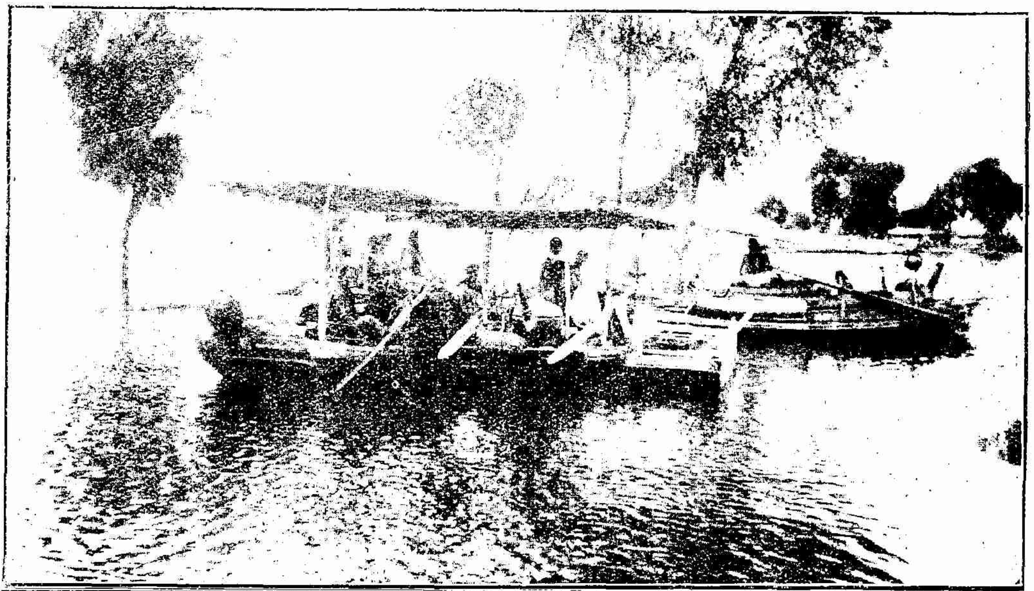
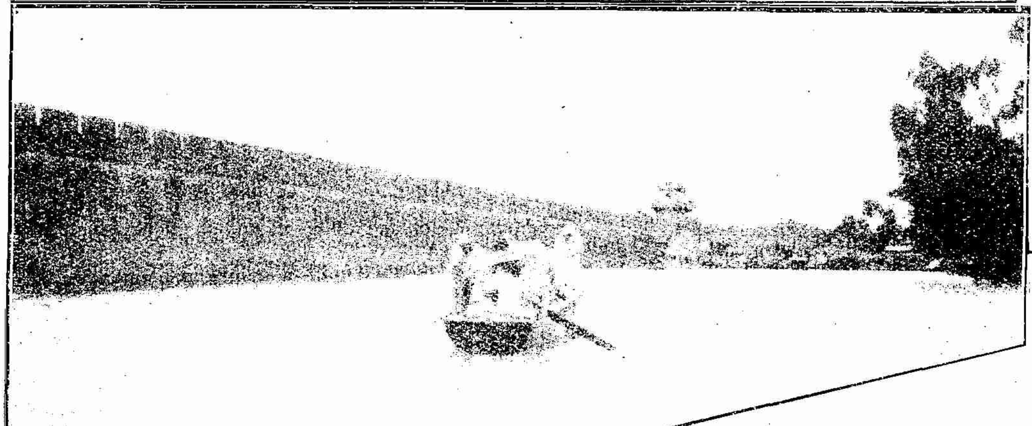
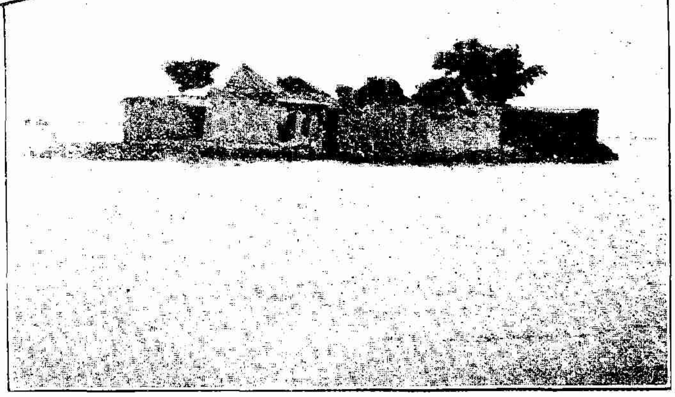


Boat dwellers forced to dwell thus due to flooding of houses Aug. 17, 1924.

Some leave their village homes to live in boats.



Rowing up to the South Gate of Hsin An. Aug. 2 1924.



Island village near An Hsin. Aug. 2, 1924.

Kiaoling fields in 8 feet of water and our boat sailed through many fields like this. Aug. 3, 1924.

as to guarantee the repayment of such loans as may be granted by the Commission.

Hunan Flood Relief

Severe as the floods in Hunan were in the early summer no definite engineering scheme based on cooperation between our Commission and the authorities has yet been decided upon. A large party feels that the best type of relief is in giving employment to the famine sufferers on the construction of highways. There are strong advocates of a comprehensive reclamation policy that may run through a period of years and be chiefly confined to the Tung Ting Lake region. Engineering investigations in this province have not been sufficient to recommend a program as yet, and it is not likely that any considerable will be undertaken in Hunan Province before mid-winter.

What We Hope To Do

It is the hope of the Commission that during the coming year at least one definite piece of work of famine prevention may be carried out that will also give relief to the flood sufferers. Every effort will be made to do the work in Chihli where the response of local people seems to be keenest. Perhaps this feeling is due to the fact that in the nearby districts of North Shantung in 1921-22-23 considerable highway and river work was done in an economical manner along lines similar to those proposed at present by the Commission. The desire to have work done through our Commission, feeling that thereby it will be done at minimum cost for overhead and without profits or irregularities, is most encouraging. In urging us to place our engineers in their respective fields to immediately undertake their problems the Kiangsi people are no less insistent than those of Chihli.

How Famine Relief Funds Are Advanced to Affected Regions

Note: The following is a copy of the form of loan agreement or contract used in connection with relief extended to Hunan Province.

Hunan Committee, C. I. F. R. C.—Loan Regulations

1. The Loan Committee, in accordance with powers assigned to it by the Executive Committee, shall deal with the loans made to the affected regions.

2. Loans shall be made only to regions most severely affected.

3. Localities receiving loans from the Committee shall organize a special office which alone shall deal with Hunan Committee and be responsible to it. Such special office shall be styled as "The Hunan Famine Loan Office of the C. I. F. R. C. Hunan Committee."

4. These Loan offices shall be located in the office of the public custodian or any other reliable public organization. The organization thus formed shall be certified to by the magistrate. The Hunan Committee shall therefore, officially appoint them and provide them with a seal.

5. The officer in charge of a loan office shall be the officer in charge of the public body of which this loan office is organized. Hunan Committee undertakes to grant $200 for expenses involved to be paid in two installments, one at the time of opening of the office and one at the closing of the same. The magistrate may however, raise such necessary funds also to defray any possible deficit on the condition that full accounts are rendered to the Hunan Committee for audit.

6. The loans contracted between the Hunan Committee and the loan offices shall be made in uniform contract form in triplicates, one for the Loan Office one copy to the Commission in Peking.

7. Loans are to be secured on real estates and promissory notes of reputable merchants. There securities shall be registered by the magistrate with the full understanding that in event of default, the Hunan Committee is entitled to dispose of them directly.

8. The purposes for which a loan is made shall be limited to the restoration of farmsteads, the purchase of seed grain and other similar restoration projects.

9. The loan office shall keep custody of securities which are deposited by the farmers in connection with loans made to them by the loan offices. The genuineness of these securities are to be certified and guaranteed by reputable merchants. In event of default, the loan office shall dispose of them to cover the loss sustained. The disposition of these securities is to be reported to the magistrate and the Hunan Committee.

10. The vouchers, receipts, etc., used between the loan office and the farmers are to be in duplicate—one for the loan office and the other for the farmer. These vouchers, receipts, etc., are to be sent to the Hunan office at the closing of the office.

11. The loan office shall within three months from the date of its receiving the loan from the Hunan Committee compile a report of loans made by them. These reports are to be made in duplicate, one for the Hunan Committee and one for the Commission.

12. The Hunan Committee shall appoint accredited agents to inspect the work of the loan offices. The expenses involved shall be borne by the Hunan Committee.

13. The officer in charge of a loan office shall be held responsible for any fraud committed by the Loan Office.

14. The loan office must collect all its outstanding loans within one year. At that time the office shall be closed and all the files and seals shall be returned to the Hunan Committee for safe keeping.

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Astor House Hotel	Hongkong.	Palace Hotel	Shanghai.
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The Bank of East Asia, Hongkong, has on November 26, opened a branch at Yaumati opposite Hongkong, to meet the growing business condition there.

The proposal of the Hongkong government to staff one of its hospitals, the Kowloon Hospital, with the sisters of the Maryknoll Mission of New York, has been abandoned, because of the opposition of some 600 residents in Kowloon on religious grounds.

Harry E. Stevens, American Vice-Consul, formerly stationed in the Peking Legation, has been transferred to Canton.

The S. S. *Heunnshan*, the Hongkong, Canton and Macao Steamboat Company vessel who sank in the Canton River last March and sold for a little over $5,000, has been refloated and will be thoroughly overhauled at the Taikoo Docks at Hongkong soon.

Sir Robert Ho Tung, a prominent Hongkong Chinese, left Hongkong for Shanghai November 25, by the *s. s. Angers*, on a trip North to promote a round-table conference for peace in China.

The Reds in Canton have been informed that their rival, General Chen Chiung-ming, now in Swatow, has been assured of $400,000 from the native banks of Swatow, which will each take $3,000 to $10,000 of the military to be issued by the anti-Bolshevistic Cantonese Army. In view of the coming invasion of the Cantonese forces under General Chen, the Reds will move from Shektan to Sheklung, early December.

The five leading labor guilds in Wuchow, a Kwangsi port up the West River, have organized themselves into a federation, and in celebration of the union, a grand parade was held there several days ago.

The farmers of the sixteen large sandfields in Heungshan District, Kwangtung, have succeeded since November 20 in resisting the attack of the Reds from Canton and neighborhood. The Reds were to have demanded the share of the winter harvest from the farmers regularly contributed to the district officers for police purpose had not the latter protested that no protection had been given them for some time.

All druggists in Canton have been advised by the Red authorities to take up permits for the sale of their several made medicines and other chemicals at fees running from $1 to $10 for each registration. They will impose heavy fines on the druggists for selling unregistered medicine after December 10.

Upon the petition of the Rice Guild at Canton for the recovery of some 60,000 piculs of rice recently seized by the Reds at Boccas Tigris while it was being shipped to Canton from Hongkong, the Red authorities were kind enough to note the petition and also to assure the guild that they will henceforth instruct their men to afford the rice importers all the protection desired.

Wong Tong, formerly a Hongkong Chinese merchant has assumed the management of the Kwangtung Section of the Canton-Hankow Railroad, a line taken over from the merchants of Canton by Dr. Sun Yat-sen two years ago. This road has been one of the several public utility companies confiscated under the Kuomintang communistic policy in Canton.

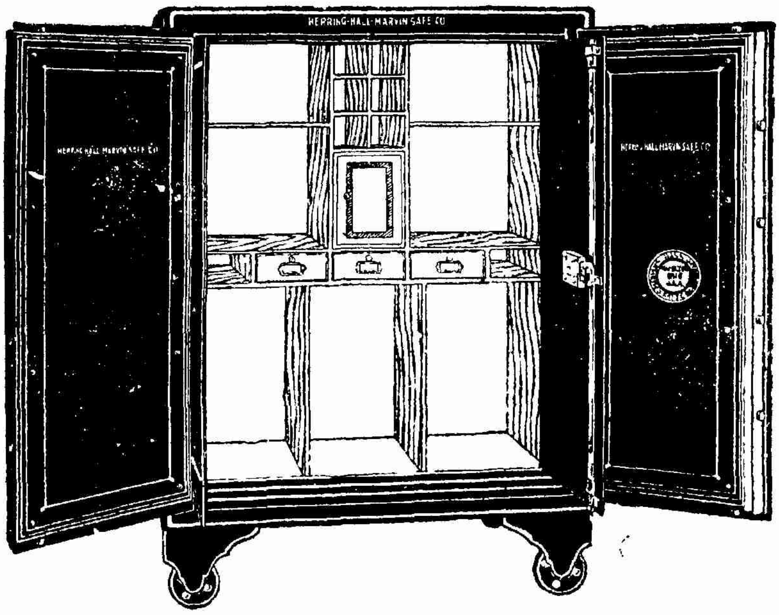
The latest tax imposed in Canton is 7 per cent on price of shoes sold by the shoemakers and shops. Shoes selling at less than a dollar will be calculated as a dollar in revenue collection.

The Hill of the Goddess of Mercy, locally known as the Kwun Yam Shan, in Canton, one of the few attractions in the city which had been sold by the Kuomintang regime, is being ruined by the Reds quartering in the temples there, they are felling the trees for fuel purposes. According to the Canton Department of Public Works which is filing a complaint with the Red Headquarters against the destruction, some of the trees are more than 150 years old and have been carefully tended.

The Barbers Union in Canton, on November 25, formally issued a notice withdrawing from the activities of the Workers Conference of the Reds in Canton. The barbers have stated that they have been much misunderstood since the Red massacre of Canton merchants and the subsequent destruction of property on October 15 last, when they were accused of having helped the Kuomintang to set fire on the Canton shops, while the Reds were doing the street fightings. According to the Barbers Union, more than 20 barbers had lost their lives at the hands of the Merchants Volunteers during the struggle and nearly 45 barbers shops were destroyed in the great fire for which they have been held responsible.

H. W.

Canton, November 27, 1924.



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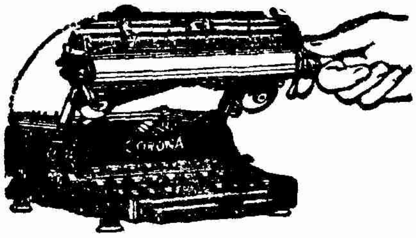

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Who is Working Toward a Strong Central Government in China?

Whether all the civil warfare in China during the past two months will finally end in cooperation of the Chinese militarists and culminate in a strong Central government for China at Peking, is a question that is in abeyance and does not promise an early answer. Information tends to convey the idea that Marshal Chang Tso-lin was slowly and effectively establishing himself in the Capital, surrounded and supported by men of his own choosing, as the names of the new Cabinet announced last week indicate, but later despatches state Marshal Chang has fled from the Capital to Tientsin, and General Feng is still strongly in evidence. The rumors that General Feng is unsatisfied with the present state of affairs in Peking and is planning to make an early trip abroad, in order to avoid the settlement of some of the turmoil he helped to bring on Peking by his *coup d'etat* seem to be untrue and while he is distrusted—he holds the reins in his hands. Marshal Wu in Honan has had to deal with fighting among his own troops during the week past, and according to a telegram of December 3, he fled from Loyang, his headquarters, where he was suddenly attacked, to *Chengchow, and is still in a dangerous position.* Dr. Sun Yat-sen, has left Nagasaki for Tientsin to meet with the military leaders there. Perhaps the news that the Boy Emperor after having been ousted from the Imperial Palace, has sought refuge in a Japanese Legation in Peking, takes precedence over the rest, for the week under review.

Despite the interest in China's politcal situation much interest is evinced in the Far East in Britain's treatment of the Soviet problem, and there are many who follow the conferences between the authorities in Moscow and London closely.

Ching Emperor Seeks Refuge in Japanese Legation

While there is no reason given for the Ching Emperor Hsuan Tung seeking refuge in the Japanese Legation, he is remaining there and his action is probably due to recent persistent rumors of impending trouble in Peking at the instance of General Feng Yu-hsiang, according to which the safety of Marshals Chang Tso-lin and Tuan Chi-jui are imperilled—through General Feng not securing an important post in the new government, according to a *Reuter* report.

Obviously the Emperor had not the slightest reason to fear danger at the hands of Marshals Chang or Tuan but if a clash occurred between General Feng and Marshal Chang the immediate result would be General Feng's resumption of control in Peking as his troops largely outnumber the Fengtien forces. The situation then would represent grave peril to ex-Emperor Hsuan Tung. The legations were quickly made acquainted with this development.

The Japanese legation is expected to make a statement with regard to the ex-Emperor Hsuan Tung. In the meantime it is understood that the ex-Emperor intends to visit Japan and proceed from there to America and Europe.

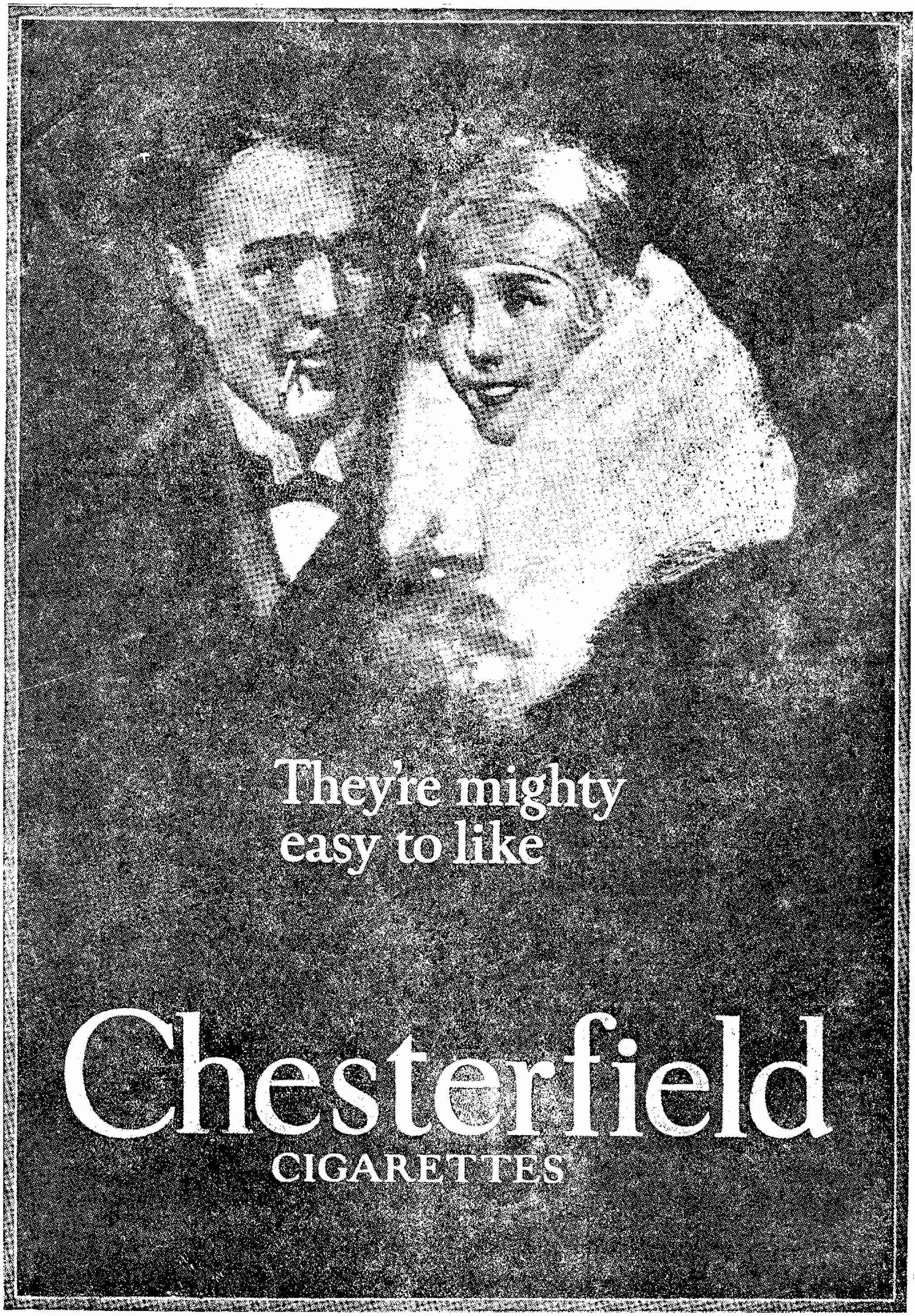
Is Chang Eliminated from Political Arena

Latest information comes from the capital stating that the conference in Tientsin has broken up and the Big Three have adjourned to Peking without waiting the arrival of Dr. Sun Yat-sen, a fact which many people interpret as an indication that little or no attention will be paid to the wishes and ideas of the former Cantonese leader. The sequence of events during the last few days had served to show that the situation is as yet by no means stabilized, and that although Chang Tso-lin is thought by some as the man of the hour and although his nominee Tuan Chi-jui has assumed office, there is no certitude as to how long it will be before the pendulum commences the return swing, and Wu Pei-fu or some other militarist appears on the scene once more.

The following telegram from Peking as of December 2, however, would infer that Marshal Chang is not at all sure of his position. On December 2, he fled from Peking, accompanied by his body guard, not giving out any information as to his plans. Many rumors are being circulated.

Wu to Give up Fighting and Support Government

Marshal Tuan Chi-jui received during the week a telegram from Marshal Wu Pei-fu pledging his support and allegiance to the Central government and ceasing of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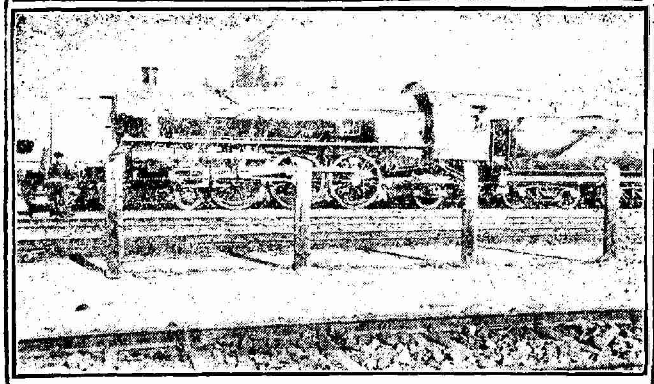

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hostilities in Honan province. As a consequence Marshal Tuan gave telegraphic instructions to General Hu Ching-yi to stop advancing and await settlement at Peking. Whether this decision on the part of Marshal Wu will be final and definite and lead to the only solution of China's present day stituation,—unity, can best be told in the future. With Sun Yat-sen representing the Southern faction and the balance of the military leaders of the day congregating in Tientsin, at least some plan for unification should result, and if each section is represented on the Cabinet, a brighter day may be in order for China.

Tsao Jui Brother of President Dies

The death of General Tsao Jui, brother of the former President of China and former civil governor of Chihli province, has caused fresh criticism of General Feng in Peking, owing to the fact that General Feng has been holding Tsao Jui in captivity since the *coup d'etat.* He had been imprisoned in the Palace with ex-President Tsao Kun and his health seemed to be normal but he was suffering from lack of food and cold. General Tsao Jui was a native of Chihli province and one the three well known brothers who have held high military posts in the Army. The incident is causing quite a bit of comment in Peking and throws a peculiar light on the situation where General Feng's men retain control of the Palace and are generally considered to be a sinister menace to Marshal Tuan's plans; but it is believed that the impending arrival of more Fengtien troops will give stability to the new government, according to *Reuter* despatch of December 1.

Bandits Again Active in China

One of the latest deeds of the bandits in China centers in Honan province this time, when a large number of bandit troops attacked the city of Juchow, and all foreigners with the exception of two, who escaped to Kiahsien. The two missing are Miss Elizabath Berglund and Miss Ingenorg Nystul, both Americans and of the Augustana Synod Mission. Juchow is very near Loyang, Wu Pei-fu's stamping ground.

Another result of the last conflict between Kiangsi and Chekiang forces is the great number of robberies reported in the International Settlements of Shanghai. During the past week the foreign authorities have started a campaign against the undesirables and they will be dealt with accordingly when captured or caught loitering in the settlement.

A telegram from Peking tells of another bandit affair in Chinkiang, when A. J. Asmus, an employee of the British American Tobacco Company was captured and robbed. The party was attacked by nine men while traveling to Hsuchow.

Canton Still in a State of Unrest

"The siege of Longsum City in Namhoi, near Canton, by the Kuomintang forces under Gen. Li Fook-lam has been raised. The Volunteers from other towns are reported to have assisted the citizens to overcome the attacking forces. The Reds are stated to have lost 18, and the Volunteers about the same number. The Volunteers are reported to have captured about 80 rifles.

"The Red General Headquarters in Canton is said to be asking for $550,980 monthly for the proposed Northern expedition. The Salt Commission has been ordered to pay about half of this sum, and other contributions are demanded from the Kuangtung-Yuehan Railway, the Opium Sales Bureau and the Provincial Bureau of Finance.

"The election of the new mayor of Canton will take place on November 27 or 28. The electoral college will consist of 12 electors, four of whom will come from the three 'estates' of merchants, students and laborers."

Little Hsu Leaves for Europe

"Although it is not conjectured that he will re-enter the Peking political field just at the moment, gossip in Hongkong predicts that the God of Wealth, or Mr. Liang Shih-yi as he is known to the Chinese, head of the Communications Party and former Premier of China, will soon be leaving this Colony for Peking where he is to co-operate with Marshal Tuan Chi-jui and General Feng Yu-hsiang in shaping the Northern government's destinies.

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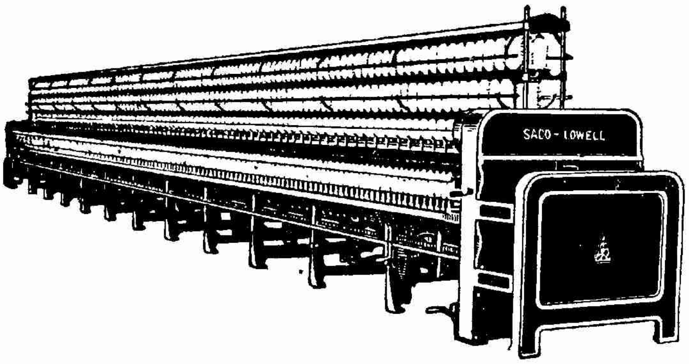

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This much is presumed from a dinner given by Mr. Liang, at his residence, No. 11, Robinson Road, to "Little" Hsu (General Hsu Shu-tseng) before the latter's departure for Europe (in the words of an interview by the "China Mail") "to add to his education the better to qualify himself as a future administrator of China."

"More Than Farewell"

"Little" Hsu, as some may know, was and still claims to be Marshal Tuan Chi-jui's henchman. Tuan has been nominated by the Christian General as the chief executive of the Peking government and it seems that he will yield to persuasion. The inference, therefore, is that the dinner referred to was more than a farewell to Hsu and that future prospects between Tuan and the God of Wealth may have been discussed.

"As head of the Communications Party, Liang has been out of politics since the ascension to power of former President Tsao Kun and Wu Pei-fu, the leaders of the Chihli party. It was due to Marshal Chang Tso-lin's influence that Liang was appointed Premier on December 24, 1921, but he was "rejected" by Wu Pei-fu. In the interval he visited Japan and this year he travelled rather extensively in Europe. His combination with Tuan Chi-jui, the Christian General and Chang Tso-lin would supply financial aid and prestige; but there are some who doubt his intention to seek re-appointment." The foregoing is a report from the daily press.

GENERAL NEWS SUMMARY

November 25. Egyptian Chamber of Deputies appeals to Parliaments of World and League of Nations protesting against treatment of the British government.——British troops continue to patrol streets of Cairo, although condition is reported as quiet.——Anglo-Persian Oil Company meets at which time it was stated that the consumption of oil seems to be overtaking the production.——Rockefeller Foundation is improvising a new program for the improvement of health in the Philippines.

November 26. Interesting experiments are being conducted in broadcasting news between American and European centers on the radio, during the International Radio week.——Dramatic arrests have been made by British authorities in Cairo.——Secretariat of League of Nations receives a protest from Egypt on Britian's treatment.

November 27. In a mutiny of Sudanese troops at Khartum a British and two Syrian doctors are fired on and suffer casualities.——M. Rykoff, president of the Soviet Council of Commissars, still has hopes of a trade treaty with Britain.——Three supporters of Zaghul Pasha arrested in connection with murder of the Sirdah, are handed over to Egyptian authorities.——German Reich budget for 1925 shows considerable increase in estimated revenue of Ministry of Finance.——Geneva Opium Conference does not reach any decision.——British government convokes a conference of land owners, farmers and workers to discuss methods of improvement in agriculture.

November 28. Egypt remains in an uneasy state, although the Khartum mutiny was quickly quelled.——According to Paris despatch France hopes to reduce her debt with America.——Britain and Moscow still have controversy over the Zinovieff note, Moscow attempting to still make out that letter is a forgery.——Heated debates continue at Opium Parley at Geneva, the latest friction being between American and Indian delegates.——A conference of Republican Senators in United States pass a resolution in favor of the ejection of La Folette as a Presidential candidate and three of his supporters.——London paper observes that recent events in China mark a development and progress in the Orient, and will undoubtedly mean unity of all China's provinces, and particularly advance in international relations.——Construction commences in London on gigantic airplane to make a non-stop flight from London to Malta.

November 29. Situation in Egypt improves and all Egyptian troops are withdrawn from Sudan.——In annual report of U. S. Shipping Board several recommendations to Congress regarding mercantile marine are made.——Documents ars discovered in Vienna at Soviet Legation relating to a seditious plot extending through Near East.——Another deadlock is expected at Opium Conference.

November 30. President Coolidge transmits budget message to Congress.——Premier and Foreign Minister have narrow escapes in Reval revolt.——Signor Mussolini issues message to Fascist that a revision of the party's moral, mental and political position is necessary.

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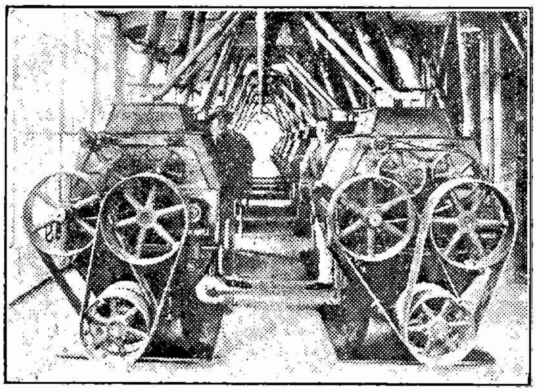

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Chinese Chambers of Commerce In Other Lands

The following list of Chinese Chambers of Commerce in foreign countries was compiled by the Ministry of Agriculture and Commerce in Peking and is reprinted herewith from the *Chinese Economic Monthly*:

Macao Chinese Chamber of Commerce
  Macao.
Hongkong Chinese Chamber of Commerce
  Hongkong.
Rangoon Chinese Chamber of Commerce
  17 Latter Street, Rangoon.
Singapore Chinese Chamber of Commerce
  Singapore.
Penang Chinese Chamber of Commerce
  Penang.
Malacca Chinese Chamber of Commerce
  Malacca, Straits Settlements.
Perak Chinese Chamber of Commerce
  Ipoh, Perak, Federatal Malay States.
Selangor Chinese Chamber of Commerce
  Kuala Lumpor, Selangor, F. M. S.
Batu Pahat Chinese Chamber of Commerce
  Batu Pahat, Johore, F. M. S.
Kuantan Chinese Chamber of Commerce
  Wall Street, Kuantan, Pahang, F. M. S.
Sandakan Chinese Chamber of Commerce
  Sandakan, British North Borneo.
Kudat Chinese Chamber of Commerce
  Kudat, British North Borneo
Jesselton Chinese Chamber of Commerce
  Jesselton, British North Borneo.
Melbourne Chinese Chamber of Commerce
  Melbourne, Australia.
Sydney Chinese Chamber of Commerce
  52 Dixon St., Haymarket, New S. Wales, Australia.
South Australia Chinese Chamber of Commerce
  8 Hindley S., Adelaide, South Australia.
Montreal Chinese Chamber of Commerce
  Toronto, Canada.
Victoria Chinese Chamber of Commerce
  555 Fishgard St., Victoria, Canada.
Siam Chinese Chamber of Commerce
  Bangkok, Siam.
Saigon Chinese Chamber of Commerce
  C/o Cholon Rue Canton, Saigon, Port, Cochin China.
Reunion Chinese Chamber of Commerce
  Saint-Denis, Reunion, Madagascar.
Batavia Chinese Chamber of Commerce
  Soerabaja, Java.
Semarang Chinese Chamber of Commerce
  Semarang, Java.
Diogja Chinese Chamber of Commerce
  Diogja, Java.
Solo Chinese Chamber of Commerce
  Poerwodingvatan, Solo, Java.
Macassar Chihese Chamber of Commerce
  Macassar, Celebes Island, Dutch E. Indies.
Ampanan Chinese Chamber of Commerce
  Ampanan, Sumbawa, Dutch E. Indies.
Tandjong, Pandan, Chinese Chamber of Commerce
  Tandjong, Pandan Billiton Island, Dutch E. Indies.
Deli, Medan, Chinese Chamber of Commerce
  Deli, Medan, Sumatra, Dutch E. Indies.
Pantianak Chinese Chamber of Commerce
  Pantianak, Dutch E. Indies.
Boeleieng Chinese Chamber of Commerce
  Boeleieng, Java.
Preager Regent Chinese Chamber of Commerce
  Bandoeng, Java.
Sockaboemi Chinese Chamber of Commerce
  Sockaboemi, Java.
Padang Chinese Chamber of Commerce
  Padang, East Sumatra.
Singkawang Chinese Chamber of Commerce
  Singkawang, Eastern Borneo.
Toclengagong Chinese Chamber of Commerce
  Toclengagong, Java.
Soengelpinjoe Chinese Chamber of Commerce
  Soengelpinjoe, Dutch E. Indies.
Menado Chinese Chamber of Commerce
  Menado, Celebes, Dutch E. Indies.
Palembang Chinese Chamber of Commerce
  Palembang, Sumatra.
Jelok-Benteng Chinese Chamber of Commerce
  Jelok-Benteng, Sumatra.
Baroes Chinese Chamber of Commerce
  Baroes, West Sumatra.
Seoul Chinese Chamber of Commerce
  Seoul, Korea.

New Books and Publications

To Lhasa In Disguise, by William Mc Govern. New York: The Century Co.

Tibet is a land of mystery, and the world knows very little of it as yet. Before the expedition of Col. Younghusband, it was a sealed book. The first account of Tibet coming to the notice of the reviewer was the one written by the Japanese Buddhist monk, Ikai Kawafuchi. He penetrated into Tibet after surmounting great hardships, but the difficulties met with by the author were greater. Disguising himself as a coolie, walking on thorny paths, suffering from intense cold and diseases, living on raw flesh, the author reached Lhasa. The account shows the triumph of human will over material difficulties, and is highly interesting reading. There is little of the Tibetan Buddhism or the Lama philosophy in this book. But one can learn a good deal about the geography, manners of the Tibetans and their daily life. It is not clear why the author undertook this great journey.

H. P. Shastri

Turkey, The Great Powers, And The Bagdad Railway. By Edward Mead Earle. Ph. D. New York: The Macmillan Co.

This is a comprehensive account of the Powers' intrigues in Turkey and the success of Germany in the deplomatic game. The author holds that the misgovernment of Turkey is not due so much to the inability of the Turks to rule as the intrigues of the European powers.

Islam is a great factor in the Asiatic politics, and to be successful either in diplomacy or in commerce one has to learn the Islamic psychology. Moslems can never be subdued by force; the Turks of to-day as well as the Persians look to America to give them a helping hand for they are already too tired of the European intrigues. Asia needs friendship of some advanced power and none but America can be trusted by the moslem Asia. Her record in Asia is clean and the development of American interests in Turkey puts the government of the United States to a test of statesmanship. The temptations will be numerous, and let us hope that America will not yield to them.

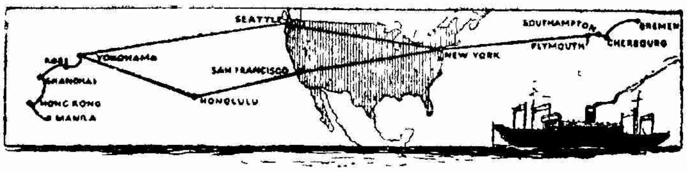
H. P. Shastri

Chinese Chambers of Commerce in Other Lands

(Continued from page 36)

Chemulpo Chinese Chamber of Commerce
  Chemulpo, Korea
Moto-Yama Chinese Chamber of Commerce
  Moto-Yama, Korea.
Ping Yang Chinese Chamber of Commerce
  Ping Yang, Korea
Kumo-Yama Chinese Chamber of Commerce
  Kumo-Yama, Korea.
Chin-nam-po Chinese Chamber of Commerce
  Chin-nam-po, Korea.
Yokohama Chinese Chamber of Commerce
  Yokohama, Japan.
Osaka Chinese Chamber of Commerce
  Osaka, Japan.
Nagasaki Chinese Chamber of Commerce
  Nagasaki, Japan.
Kobe Chinese Chamber of Commerce
  Kobe, Japan.
Vladivostok Chinese Chamber of Commerce
  Vladivostok, Russia.
Harborovsk Chinese Chamber of Commerce
  Harborovsk, Russia.
Yi-Ma-Ho Chinese Chamber of Commerce
  c/o Chinese Consulate, Vladivostok, Russia.
Chita Chinese Chamber of Commerce,
  Chita, Russia.
Naples Chinese Chamber of Commerce
  Naples, Italy.
New York Chinese Chamber of Commerce
  16 Mott., St. New York City, U. S. A.
San Francisco Chinese Chamber of Commerce
  754 Sacramento St., San Francisco, California, U. S. A.
Manila Chinese Chamber of Commerce
  Manila, Philippine Islands.
Sulu Chinese Chamber of Commerce
  Tulay St., Sulu (Jolo), Philippine Islands.

(Continued on page 38)



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Chinese Chambers of Commerce in Other Lands

(*Continued from page 37*)

Iloilo Chinese Chamber of Commerce
13 Aldeguer, Iloilo, Philippine Islands.
Legazpi Chinese Chamber of Commerce
Legazpi, Philippinds Islands.
Honolulu Chinese Chamber of Commerce
Honolulu, Territory of Hawaii.
Mexico Chinese Chamber of Commerce
Mexico City, Mexico.
Peru Chinese Chamber of Commerce
Lima Peru.
Panama Chinese Chamber of Commerce
Colon, Panama.
Cuba Chinese Chamber of Commerce
18 Monte, Havana, Cuba.
Ecuador Chinese Chamber of Commerce
Quito, Ecuador.

Weekly Cotton Market Report

By A. B. Rosenfeld & Son

China Cotton.—The market has had rather a more active appearance during the past week and a further material advance has been established, with a more general interest on the part of the outside public which freely enlisted on the Bull side, while among the more professional element the improvement in values has induced the liquidation of a good deal of long cotton. The demand for spot cotton has been very good indeed, the largest part of the demand coming from Japanese exporters and local mills.

From the above it will be seen that as far as the general outlook is concerned, although we still consider a higher level of prices warranted by the legitimate surroundings; but at a time when bears are making their appearance and hammering prices down in sympathy with the unsettled political situation in China and tightness of the money market, we consider it prudent to advise more caution on the bull side than heretofore.

Yarn.—The market has been keeping steady during the past week, and prices advanced some one to two taels from last week's level. Some 10,000 to 11,000 bales of various counts and chops of local products have been bought up by Szechuen, Canton, Kiangse, Swatow, Wuhu, Chefoo, Ningpo, Newchwang and other dealers, and about 10,000 bales direct business with the mills have been recorded.

Liverpool, Nov. 27, 1924.

Liverpool Market:—

American Middling	Spot	13.55	Pence
„	Jan	13.31	„
„	Mar	13.38	„

Market:—*Steady.*

New York, Nov. 26, 1924.

New York Market:—	Dec	23.75	Cents
	Jan	23.90	„
	Mar	24.24	„
	May	24.58	„
	July	24.57	„
	Spot	24.25	„

Market:—*Steady.*

Bombay, Nov. 27, 1924.

Bombay Market:—

Broach, F. G. April/May	Rps.	475	per Khandy.
Fully Good Bengal, Dec/Jan	„	403	„ „
Fine Oomra, Dec/Jan	„	458	„ „

Market:—*Firm.*

Shanghai Market:—

Tungchow, Spot, ex. wharf	Tls.	40.00
Shanghai, Nov/Dec	„	39.25
M-ginned, Nov/Dec	„	39.75
Shensi, No. 1 Nov/Dec	„	41.50
Ningpo, Spot	„	38.00

Market:—*Firm.*

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Shanghai Exchange for Week Ending Wednesday, December 3, 1924

By Maitland, Fearon and Brand

Exchange:—The price of bar silver in London @ $33\frac{5}{8}$d. ready and $33\frac{1}{2}$d forward respectively $\frac{3}{16}$d. and $\frac{5}{16}$d. below the quotations ruling this day last week; the lowest point touched during the week was $33\frac{3}{16}$d. The official T/T rate on London remained unchanged till to-day when it fell to $3/3\frac{1}{4}$d. The market has been particularly quiet, but even with the demand from merchants as small as at present, sterling exchange has continued to sag. The New York/London rate has further improved to $464\frac{7}{8}$. At the close the following rates are available:—T/T on London $3/3\frac{3}{8}$d, New York $76\frac{1}{2}$ for near delivery.

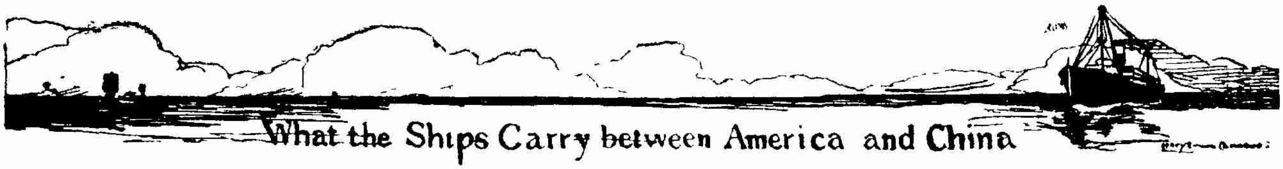
Our stocks of silver are reported as follows:—

Sycee and Bar Silver ....Tls. 55,543,000 an increase of Tls. 1,790,000.
Chinese and Mexican Dollars...... $ 41,270,000 an increase of $ 920,000.
Silver Yen. .... Yen. 800,000.
Estimated value Tls. 85,245,000 as against Tls. 44,637,000 held at this time last year.

	Average rates for Nov.	Thursday Nov. 27	Friday Nov. 28	Saturday Nov. 29	Monday Dec. 1	Tuesday Dec. 2	We Dec.
Bk's selling rates		*opening closing*	*ope-ing closing*	*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*openi closi*
T/T London	3/3.660	$3/3\frac{1}{2}$	$3/3\frac{1}{2}$	$3/3\frac{1}{2}$	$3/3\frac{1}{2}$	$3/3\frac{1}{2}$	3/3
O/Dfts. „	—	$3/3\frac{9}{16}$	$3/3\frac{9}{16}$	$3/3\frac{9}{16}$	$3/3\frac{9}{16}$	$3/3\frac{9}{16}$	3/3
4m/s „	—	$3/3\frac{3}{4}$	$3/3\frac{3}{4}$	$3/3\frac{3}{4}$	$3/3\frac{3}{4}$	$3/3\frac{3}{4}$	3/3
T/T India	220.000	218	218	218	$218\frac{1}{4}$	218	21
T/T France	1,444 200	1445	1435	1420	1415	1395	13
T/T N. Y.	76 080	$76\frac{1}{4}$	$76\frac{1}{4}$	$76\frac{1}{4}$	76	$76\frac{1}{4}$	76
T/T Hong	72.390	73	73	73	$72\frac{3}{4}$	$72\frac{3}{4}$	73
T/T Japan	50 930	51	51	51	51	$50\frac{3}{4}$	51
T/T Batavia	194 720	$193\frac{3}{4}$	$193\frac{3}{4}$	$193\frac{1}{2}$	$193\frac{1}{2}$	$193\frac{1}{2}$	19
T/T Straits	71.070	$71\frac{1}{4}$	$71\frac{1}{4}$	$72\frac{1}{4}$	$71\frac{1}{4}$	$71\frac{1}{4}$	71
Bk's buying rates							
4m/s B/L. Cred. D/A	3/5.070	3/5	3/5	3/5	3/5	$3/4\frac{3}{4}$	3/4
4m/s „ D/P	—	$3/5\frac{1}{4}$	$3/5\frac{1}{4}$	$3/5\frac{1}{4}$	$3/5\frac{1}{4}$	3/5	3/4
6m/s „ D/A	3/5.445	$3/5\frac{3}{8}$	$3/5\frac{3}{8}$	$3/5\frac{3}{8}$	$3/5\frac{3}{8}$	$3/5\frac{1}{8}$	3/5
4m/s B/F. C., D/A, D/P	1,519 200	1520	1510	1495	1485	1470	14
4m/s N. Y. Lc.	78.330	$78\frac{1}{2}$	$78\frac{1}{4}$	$78\frac{1}{4}$	78	78	78
4m/s „ Docs	—	79	$78\frac{3}{4}$	$78\frac{3}{4}$	$78\frac{1}{2}$	$78\frac{1}{2}$	78

Based on Daily Official quotation, higher rate taken on rising Market, lower when falling. Bullion.	Nov. 27	Nov. 28	Nov. 29	Dec 1	Dec. 2	Dec.
*London Price of Bar Silver per oz. (English Standard 925 touch) Pence.	$33\frac{3}{16}$	$33\frac{5}{16}$	$33\frac{3}{16}$	$33\frac{7}{16}$	$33\frac{3}{8}$	33
**N.Y. Price of Bar Silver per oz. (Pure)	G. $. $69\frac{1}{8}$	G. $	G. $. $69\frac{1}{4}$	G. $.69	G. $. $69\frac{1}{4}$	G. $.6
Shanghai Price of Gold Bars (weight Tls. 10 (Chauping) 978 touch)...	Tls. 249^{10}	Tls. 248^{00}	Tls. 248^{80}	Tls. 248^{60}	Tls. 248^{40}	Tls. 248
Shanghai Silver Bars (weight Tls. 100(C.)999 touch	111^{00}	$111^{\ 0}$	111^{00}	111^{00}	111^{00}	111
Shanghai Mexican Dollars per $100...	73 925	73.8375	73.825	73.925	73.975	73.9
Native Bank Rate of Interest (Call-money)	Nil	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%
*Closing Price in London for Previous day						
**Closing Price in New York for Previous day						

Bank of England rate of discount	4%	London on Paris	T/T 84.61
Bank of France rate of discount	6%	New York on London	T/T $464\frac{7}{8}$
London open Market of Dis. 3 m/s.	$3\frac{11}{16}$%	Bombay on London	T/T $1/6\frac{11}{16}$
„ 4	$3\frac{3}{4}$%	Hongkong on „	T/T $2/4\frac{3}{8}$
„ 6	$3\frac{7}{8}$%	Kobe „ „ „	T/T $1/7\frac{7}{8}$

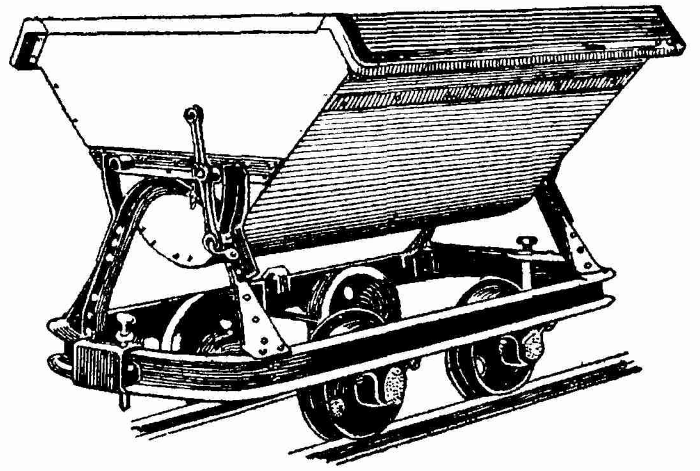


What the Ships Carry between America and China

Return of the Shanghai Customs

By: Pls.—1 Picul or 133 1/3 pounds; Bls.—Bales; Pcs.—Pieces; Mil'e—thousands; Hk. Tls.—Haikwan Tls., Customs Rate Tls. Nov. 1.16 squal Gold $1

S. S. *Calchas*, November 4,		
To Baltimore:		
Tea, Green:		
Gunpowder, Ningpo..	Pls	293
Gunpowder, Kiukiang	,,	32
Imperial Kiukiang ..	,,	6
Young Hyson, Kiukiang	,,	179
,, ,, other Ports	,,	58
Hyson, Kiukiang ...	,,	41
,, other Ports..	,,	33
To Boston:		
Tea, Green:		
Gunpowder, other Ports	Pls.	18
Bristles...............	,,	20
Cotton, Raw, Bls. 200	,,	784
Wool, Sheep's	,,	2,700
To New York:		
Antimony Regulus....	Pls.	806
Bristles	,,	105
Hair, Horse	,,	35
Oil, Wood...........	,,	421
Straw, Braid Mottled..	,,	130
Wool, Sheep's	,,	2,570
Skins, Goat, Untanned.	,,	4,000
S. S. *City of Lahore*, November 3, from U. S. A.		
Needles	Mille	2,500
S. S. *City of Oran*, November 1, from U. S. A.		
Cotton Goods, Unclassed	Yds.	720
Waterproof Cloth	,,	920
Graphite	,,	3
Iron Nails, Wire	,,	8
,, Rails	,,	4 955
,, Wire Rope	,,	665
Iron, Galvanized:		
Pipe Fittings........	,,	46
Sheets, Plain	,,	8
Wire Shorts........	,,	2,095
Grease...............	,,	138
Indigo, Paste, Artificial.	,,	500
Leather, Kid	,,	1
,, Patent	,,	17
Milk, Condensed......	,,	147
Paper, Blotting........	,,	34
,, Cardboard.......	,,	18
,, Cigarette, on Bobbins	,,	263
,, Tissue Unglazed,	,,	5
,, Waxed	,,	39
,, Writing	,,	178
,, Unclassed.......	,,	17
Tobacco, Prepared....	,,	16
Varnish	Pls.	4
Tiles...............	Pos.	1,380
Coffee, in Tins......	Doz.	18
Hosiery	,,	31
Milk, Malted.........	,	165
Cigarettes...........	Mille.	65,000
Shoe, India-rubber ...	Pairs.	168
Paper, Unclassed.....	Galls.	312
Oil, Lubricating Mineral	,,	23,511
,, Unclassed	,,	1,920
Varnish	,,	313
Machinery......	Hk Tls	15 960
S. S. *President Lincoln*, Nov. 4, from U. S. A.		
Cotton, Raw, Bls. 601..	Pls.	2 218
Almonds.	,,	41
Apples, Fresh	,,	402
Oranges, Fresh	,,	101
Butter...............	,,	63
Cheese	,,	12
Canned Asparagus	,,	39
,, Fruits........	,,	229
Bacon and Hams	,,	2
Fruits, Dried	,,	92
Prunes, Dried	,,	189
Raisins, Dried........	,,	167
Macaroni	,,	32
Milk, Evaporated	,,	691
Nuts	,,	
Ink, Printing.........	,,	351
Leather, Calf........	,,	5
,, Sole.........	,,	219
Paper Unclassed	,,	938
Lead Type	,,	3
Tobacco, Leaf	,,	7,608
Oil, Lubricating.........	Galls.	10,209
Paints, Unclassed	,,	150
Lemons, Fresh	Pcs.	16,500
Canned Fruits	Doz.	244
" Fish	,,	628
" Vegetables......	,,	130
Cigarettes...........	Mills,	60,800
Treasure, Silver Bars	Hk.Tls	289,021
S. S. *President Adams, Nov. 6,*		
To Philadelphia.		
Wool, Sheep's	Pls.	222
To Boston:		
Tea, Green:		
Gunpowder, Kiukiang	Pls.	9
Young Hyson, Kiukiang	,,	76
,, ,, other Ports	,,	3
Hyson, Kiukiang	,,	33
Egg Albumen, Moist...	,,	233
,, Whole Frozen....	,,	888
,, Yolk, Moist.....	,,	255
Intestines, Pigs' Salted..	,,	19
Carpets..... ..	Hk. Tls.	500
To New York:		
Tea, Black, Hankow ..	Pls.	117
,, ,, Kiukiang..	,,	52
Tea, Green:		
Gunpowder, Ningpo..	,,	646
,, Kiukiang	,,	16
Imperial, Kiukiang....	,,	3
Young Hyson, Kiukiang	,,	86
,, ,, other Ports	,,	9
Hyson, Kiukiang....	,,	29
Cotton, Raw, Bls. 161.	,,	597
Bristles	,,	144
Egg Albumen, Dried ..	,,	263
,, Whole, Frozen ..	,,	2,549
,, Yolk, Dried......	,,	3
,, ,, Moist	,,	337
Feathers, ...	,,	167
Hides, Buffalo	,,	396
Intestines, Pigs,' Salted.	,,	100
Nutgalls............	,,	185
Oil, Camphor..........	,,	208
,, Wood	,,	2,459
Rhubarb............	,,	101
Sea Shells	,,	18
Soap Lye Residue.....	,,	254
Straw Braid, White.....	,,	55
Tungsten Ore........	,,	134
Wool, Sheep's	,,	284
Hats, Rush	Pcs.	30,000
Skins, Goat Untanned	,,	49,115
Carpets	Hk. Tls.	52,813
S. S. *President Adams*, Nov. 5, from U. S. A.		
Waterproof Cloth	Yds.	222
Iron Galvanized:		
Wire Shorts	Pls.	421
Almonds.............	,,	38
Bronze Powder	,,	3
Canned Fruits	,,	32
Cement	,,	931
Fish, Cod Dried	,,	9
Ink, Printing.........	,,	76
Nuts	,,	8
Paints, Unclassed	,,	73
,, Unclassed	,,	5,624
Tobacco, Prepared....	,,	1
Oil, Lubricating......	Galls.	1,490
Paints, Unclassed	,,	72
Chocolate	Lb.	500
Machines, Sewing....	Pcs	1
Motor-cars.............	,,	34
Scales	,,	527
Typewriters	,,	5
Shoes	Pairs	75
Coffee, in Tins	Doz.	250
Files	,,	300
Hats	,,	21
Hosiery................	,,	67
Underwear	,,	50
Cigarettes...........	Mille	40,000
Cigars...............	,,	10
Machinery.......	Hk. Tls.	29,506
S. S. *Sheaf Mead*, November 4, from U. S A.		
Timber:		
Softwood, Ordinary Sawn	Sup. ft.	499,694
S. S. *Shinyo Maru*, November 5, from U. S. A.		
Leather, Sole........	Pls.	142
Prunes, Dried........	,,	24
Boxes, Cash	Pcs.	300
S. S. *Anna E. Morse*, Nov. 4, from U. S. A.		
Timber:		
Softwood, Rough Hewn........	Sup. ft.	8,142
Softwood, Ordinary Sawn	Sup. ft	239,417
Softwood, Clear..	,, ,,	95,880
,, Merchantable.........	Sup. ft.	32,480
S. S. *Ajax*, Nov. 7, from U. S. A.		
Iron Wire Shorts....	Pls.	430
S. S. *Dacre Castle*, November 10,		
To Boston:		
Tea, Black, Shanghai..	Pls.	1
Tea, Black, Hankow.	,,	5
Tea, Black, Kiukiang..	,,	126
Tea, Green:		
Young Hyson, other Ports	,,	44
Hyson, other Ports..	,,	1
To New York.		
Tea, Black, Shanghai. .	,,	40
Tea, Green:		
Gunpowder, Ningpo..	,,	16
,, Kiukiang	,,	7
Young Hyson, Kiukiang	,,	155
Hyson, Kiukiang	,,	52
Cotton Waste	,,	167
Foreign Goods.		
Iron Nuts...........	Pls.	34



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In The United States Court for China

(Established by Act of Congress of June 30, 1906.)

JUDGE, Milton D. Purdy.
U.S. ATTORNEY, Leonard G. Husar.
U.S. COMMISSIONER, Nelson E. Lurton.
CLERK, William A. Chapman.

OFFICE HOURS 10-12; 2-4.

REPORTER, DEPUTY CLERK, R. T. PEYTON-GRIFFIN.
U.S. MARSHAL, DISBURSING OFFICER, Thurston R. Porter.
DEPUTY MARSHAL, Wm. Van Buskirk.
PRISON PHYSICIAN, DR. T.B. Dunn.

TIENTSIN:

SPECIAL DEPUTY MARSHAL, Harry V. Fuller.

All Notices, Announcements, Judgments, Orders and other Proceedings appearing in this department of THE CHINA WEEKLY REVIEW may be accepted as authentic.

MOTION DAY

All contested motions and demurrers will hereafter be heard on Mondays, beginning at 10 A. M.; provided notice thereof with proof of service on the adverse party or his attorney shall have been filed in the clerk's office by 11 A.M. of the preceding Saturday.

ADMISSION TO THE BAR

Hereafter, applicants for admission to the bar of this court whether previously admitted elsewhere or not, will be examined on the following:

1. International Law, 33 Corpus Juris.
2. Extraterritoriality, 25 Corpus Juris 299-331.
3. Extraterritorial Cases.
4. Extraterritorial Remedial Code.
5. U. S. Rev. Stats. secs. 4083—4131 (Act of Congress of June 22, 1860, 12 U. S. Stats. at Large, Ch. 179.)
6. China Court Regulations.
7. Act of Congress of June 30, 1906 (34 U. S. Stats. at Large, Ch. 3934).

BAR EXAMINING BOARD: W. W. Blume
Roland S. Haskell
Walter Chalaire

Shanghai, China, January 2, 1923.

Minutes of Recent Proceedings

Hearings:

Nov. 25, 1924, Cause No. 2268, E. Henry v. Soochow Brick & Tile Co.; testimony taken of J. S. A. Snell and Victor Chang; submitted.

,, 26, ,, ,, ,, 1678, Hung Tai Hong v. Asia Banking Corporation et al.; testimony taken of H. W. Breuer and S. P. White; submitted.

Dec. 2, ,, ,, ,, 2506, Charles Lorentzen v. S/V "W. H. Talbot"; testimony taken of C. Lorentzen, E. Beausang, O. Martinez, C. I. Graham, W. H. H. Borresen; snbmitted.

(Before the Commissioner)

Nov. 29, 1924, Crim. No. 712, U. S. v. P. W. Giovannini; plea of not guilty entered; testimony taken of Yung Yai Shu, Tsen Koh Hsiang, and defendant; continued to December 6th.

Judgments and Orders:

Nov. 28, 1924, Cause No. 2422, Wah Foong Hong v. Wah Chang Trading Corporation; decision on defendant's motion to dismiss.

Assignments for Hearing:

Dec. 8, 1924, 10 am, C. No. 2488, In re Estate of Norah Inez Hilton, deceased; motion to set.

,, 8, ,, 10 am, ,, ,, 2042, In re Charles L. Coltman's estate; motion for payment of secured claim.

,, 8, ,, 10 am, ,, ,, 2422, Wah Foong Hong v. Wah Chang Trading Corporation; motion to vacate judgment and for new trial.

,, 8, ,, 10 am, ,, ,, 2333, Wm. Jacks & Co. v. A. B. Rosenfeld; motion to set.

,, 9, ,, 10 am, ,, ,, 2381, Andersen, Meyer & Co. Ltd. v. J. C. Crevling; hearing.

,, 17, ,, 10 am, ,, ,, 2477, Dah Chung Printing Co. v. International Insurance Office Inc.; hearing.

Miscellaneous Filings:

Nov. 26, 1924, Cause, No. 2368, Sun Cho Chi v. W. C. Dalbey; amended answer.

,, 28, ,, ,, ,, 2506, Charles Lorentzen v. S/V "W. H. Talbot"; answer to amended libel.

,, 28, ,, ,, ,, 2525, U. S. v. Wallace F. Burton; information.

,, 28, ,, ,, ,, 2526, U. S. v. Warren H. Colby; information.

,, 29, ,, ,, ,, 2422, Wah Foong Hong v. Wah Chang Trading Corporation; motion to vacate judgment and for new trial; notice of motion.

,, 29, ,, ,, ,, 2424, Susie Chow et al. v. Asia Banking Corporation; motion for new trial.

,, 29, ,, ,, ,, 2425, Mrs. Hu et al. v. Asia Banking Corporation; motion for new trial.

Dec. 1, ,, ,, ,, 2528, Equitable Eastern Banking Corporation v. Precision Machine Works Ltd.; petition; summons issued.

,, 1, ,, ,, ,, 2529, U. S. v. Wallace F. Burton; information.

,, 1, ,, ,, ,, 2530, U. S. v. Warren H. Colby; information.

,, 1, ,, ,, ,, 2258, In re estate of Henry V. S. Myers, deceased; executor's first annual report.

,, 2, ,, ,, ,, 2268, E. Henry v. Soochow Brick & Tile Co. confession of judgment.

,, 2, ,, ,, ,, 2528, Equitable Eastern Banking Corporation v. Precision Machine Works Ltd.; marshal's return of summons.

„ 2, „ „ „ 2531, Chinese American Bank of Commerce v. P. S. Erricson; complaint; summons issued.

„ 2, „ „ „ 2476, Leong Kow v. S/V "W. H. Talbot"; marshal's report of sale.

(By the Commissioner)

Nov. 28, 1924, Civil No. 193, M. M. Tapia v. Asiatic Motors Inc.; marshal's return of summons.

„ 28, „ „ „ 194, Weeks & Co. Ltd. v. S. Chaiet; marshal's return of summons.

„ 28. „ Crim. „ 712, U. S. v. P. W. Giovannini; complaint.

Dec. 3, „ „ „ 713, U. S. v. Carl Gunther; complaint,

IN THE AMERICAN CONSULAR COURT FOR THE DISTRICT OF TSINAN.

In re Estate of
LOUIS J. MCCARRON,
Deceased.

Estate Action No. 3.
Notice to Creditors.

Pursuant to an order of said Court, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate of Louis J. McCarron, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers, to the undersigned at Tehchow, Shantung, China, executor of said estate, on or before May 20, 1925, and all persons owing debts to said deceased are hereby notified to make payment of the same in due course to the undersigned.

F. F. TUCKER, M. C.
Administrator

Tehchow, Shantung, China, Nov. 19, 1924.

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CHINESE GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS

Shanghai-Nanking Railway Abridged Time Table.

Shanghai North to Nanking—Up (Main Line)

STATIONS	Local	Fast R.	Local	3rd & 4th Local	Express R.	3rd & 4th	Local	Fast R	Local	Fast Local	Local	Local
Shanghai North d		7 00	7 15	7 35	9 30	9.50	12 10	12 30	15 25	17 15	17 45	19 35
Nansiang d		7.28	7 45	8 03	—	10.31	12 41	12 58	16.01	17.47	18 15	20 05
Soochow d		8 59		9.41	11 14	12 53		14 43	18.24	19 39		
Wusih d	7 00	9 59		10.44	12 02	14 12		15 38	19.34	20 36		
Changchow d	8 14	10.56		11 41	12.49	15 28		16 38		21.38		
Tanyang d.	9.30	11 52			13.38	16.28		17 38				
Chinkiang d.	10.31	12.49			14.22	17.34		18.33				
Nanking a.	12.30	14 21			15.43	19.35		20.02				
Pukow d.												
Hsuchowfu d												
Tsinanfu d.												
Tientsin Central a												
Do. d.												
Tientsin East a.												
Do. d.												
Peking a.												

Nanking to Shanghai North—Down

STATIONS	Local	Fast Local	Local	Local	Fast R.	3rd & 4th Local	3rd & 4th	Fast R	Local	Local	Express R.	Local
Peking d.												
Tientsin East a												
Do. d												
Tientsin Central a												
Do. d												
Tsinanfu d												
Hsuchowfu d												
Pukow a												
Nanking ‡ d					7.40		8 10	11 05			15 50	16 15
Chinkiang d					9 20		10 25	12 54			17 29	18 27
Tanyang d.					9 57		11 21	13.36			18 03	19 26
Changchow d.			7 10		10 59	12 00	12 44	14 32			18 57	20 46
Wusih d		7 20	8 22		11 59	13.02	14 07	15 33			19 43	21 52
Soochow d		8 21	9 39		12 54	14 02	15 25	16 31			20 32	
Nansiang d.	8.15	10 33	11 34	13 00	14.33	16 03	17 45	18 18	18.40	20 35	—	
Shanghai North a.	8.42	11 00	12.05	13 30	15.00	16 30	18 20	18 45	19.13	21.05	22.00	

Woosung Forts to Shanghai North—Up (Branch Line)

Woosung Forts d	6 43	8 15	9 45	11 20	13.05	14 55	16 40
Kiangwan d	7 10	8 40	10 10	11 50	13.30	15 24	17 06
Tientungan d	7 16	8 46	10 16	11 56	13 36	15.30	17 12
Shanghai North a.	7.20	8.50	10 20	12 00	13.40	15.35	17.16

Shanghai North to Woosung Forts—Down

Shanghai North d	6 00	7 30	9 00	10.35	12 20	14 00	15 55
Tientungan d	6 05	7.35	9 05	10 40	12 25	14 06	16 00
Kiangwan d.	6 12	7 42	9 12	10.47	12 32	14 13	16 07
Woosung Forts a	6 35	8.06	9 35	11 10	12 55	14 40	16 30

R. Restaurant Cars

‡ Sleeping Cars

Shanghai-Hangchow-Ningpo Railway Abridged Time Table

Shanghai North Zahkou Down (Main Line) Zahkou-Shanghai North Up

STATIONS	Local	Local	Slow	Fast	Local
Shanghai North.....d.	......	8.35	10.35	14.05	17.20
Jessfield.............d.	......	8.51	10.51	14.21	17.36
Siccawei.............d.	......	8.58	10.58	14.28	17.43
Lunghwa Junction ...d.	......	9.15	11.18	14.44	17.58
Shanghai South .....d.	......	8.45	10.45	14.15	17.30
Lungwha Junction ...a.	......	9.03	11.03	14.33	17.48
Sungkiang ....d.	......	10.03 a	12.15	15.33	18.45 a
Kashai...............d.		......	14.13	17.23	......
Kashing..............d.	7.05	......	14.49	17.56	......
Yehzah...............d.	7.45	......	15 29	18 35	......
Changan ....d.	8.31	......	16.13	19.16	......
Hangchow.............d.	9.43	......	17.35	20.25	......
Zahkou...............d.	10.05	......	18.00	20.45	......

STATIONS	Local	Fast	Slow	Local	Local
Zahkou ....d.	......	7.00	9.45	......	15.05
Hangchow ....d.	......	7.30	10.25	......	15.35
Changan ....d.	......	8.38	11.42	......	16.50
Yehzah..............d.	......	9 12	12.19	. ....	17.32
Kashing.............d.	......	10.00	13.10	......	18.40 a
Kashai..............d.	......	10 24	13.35	......	......
Sungkiang...........d.	8.25	12.20	15.40	17.07	......
Lunghwa Junction ...d.	9.22	13.12	16.42	18.07	......
Shanghai South .....a.	9.40	13.30	17.00	18.25	......
Lunghwa Junction ..d.	9.20	13.10	16.40	18.05	......
Siccawei ....d.	9.29	13.19	16.49	18.14	......
Jessfield ....d.	9.36	13.26	16.56	18.21	......
Shanghai North .....a.	9.50	13.40	17.10	18.35	......

Konzenchiao-Zahkou (Kiangshoo Branch Line) Zahkou-Konzenchiao

Konzenchiao ....d.	7.20	9.15	12.50	15.25	18.15
Kenshangmun.......d.	7.40	9.35	13.05	15.49	18.30
Hangchow ....d.	7.51	9.46	13.16	15.56	18.41
Zahkou .... a.	8.10	10.05	13.35	15.15	19.00

Zahkou ....d.	8.56	11.35	14.10	16.45	19.35
Hangchow ....d.	9.16	11.56	14.31	17.06	19.56
Kenshangmun.......d.	9.32	12.07	14 42	17.22	20.12
Konzenchiao ....a.	9.45	12.20	14.55	17.35	20.25